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No. 2082



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REGIS DEBRAY'S INVOLVEMENT IN ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE

Algiers REVOLUTION AFRICAINE in French 3-11 Oct 79 pp 26-28

[Report on interview with Regis Debray by R. Sadmi: "Regis Debray and the Anti-Imperialist Struggle"--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Mr Regis Debray, the renowned author of "La Revolution dans la revolution" ["Revolution Within A Revolution"], hardly needs an introduction to our readers. A "pen-in-hand guerrilla," he paid in terms of many years of lost freedom in Bolivia for his boldness in following the steps of "Che" in a guerrilla operation that misfired.

Philosopher, writer and journalist, Regis Debray, at the age of 38, appears to have returned his sword to its scabbard, and to be content to observe the Latin American ferment from the distance of another continent. He is "the inspector" of the revolution, said one of our Italian colleagues to us ironically.

Debray was in Havana as a guest of the Cubans at the conference of nonaligned nations and covered that event for MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE.

We had a long interview with him, the essential points of which we are reporting here.

[Question] How do you feel, Mr Debray, about the holding of such an assemblage in Latin America and, above all, in Cuba, which is a second homeland to you?

[Answer] Well--first of all, it is the joy of seeing assembled in Latin America, for the first time, countries that are very distant, very different, and caught up in a very dynamic historic movement, which is that of Latin America. The mere fact that this conference is being held in Havana is, it seems to me, in itself a positive thing for this movement. But aside from this satisfaction, what I feel is more a sense of expectancy.

I am at one and the same time concerned and uncertain--for the moment, that is, before the start of the summit. That being said, what has already occurred in regard to the Kampuchea representation augurs well for its success.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because a large number of countries are showing a solidarity that is unexpected at times with the progressive countries. Personally, I consider the fact that the Pol Pot regime was not accorded a seat a positive sign.

[Question] Neither was the other!

[Answer] True, neither was the other, but the fact that the seat has remained vacant is already a step forward, in that until now the seat has been occupied by an abominable regime, and above all a nonexistent regime. Thus, this step can be considered a progressive one.

The Need For Action

[Question] But, Mr Debray, it is the nonalignment philosophy that now brings together this vast assemblage of what you call nonconforming countries, and were it not nonconformist the movement would resemble any other homogeneous bloc. What, in your opinion, should be the nonalignment philosophy?

[Answer] I do not believe nonalignment can be considered an end in itself. I believe nonalignment is a temporary expedient being offered to a certain number of countries as a means of escaping imperialist domination. I do not believe nonalignment can be deemed a nonsuiting of all the forces and all the states that are litigating throughout the world. Nonalignment offers those countries that have been or still are colonized a means of uniting to establish a real negotiating capability against the old political and economic power centers. In this sense, I believe nonalignment is an indispensable instrument and that it plays an important role in today's world. However, nonalignment should not, on the other hand, become a comfortable fortress within which all are content to sign formal declarations without followup actions. In any case, it is clear to everyone that unity of the nonaligned movement is a long-term objective. I think some nonaligned countries are trying to split the movement.

[Question] Obviously, the movement finds itself in that position. What is its intent?

[Answer] I take it you mean the intent of the nonalignment movement?

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] In my opinion, the intent of the nonalignment movement in its current phase is to serve as a barrier against the warmongers, against the political, military and economic threats deriving from the current world situation. Generally speaking, the Western countries have for some time been displaying greater and greater aggressiveness. True, there have been some efforts at compromise, aimed at defusing crisis situations or aborting struggles for liberation; I have in mind the Camp David agreements for the Middle East; the efforts made in Zimbabwe to improvise a puppet government; in Namibia to develop controlled elections; and a whole series of unsuccessful attempts to dam up independence movements. I believe that from this standpoint the situation is favorable for the nonaligned countries to develop a new thrust similar to the one they developed during the Algiers conference, since, in the final analysis, the problem of the nonalignment movement is that until now its principal form of expression has been: diplomacy. Diplomacy alone is not sufficient. What has made Algiers important has been a context of struggle in Indochina, Africa and the Middle East; the creation of the OPEC [Organization of Petroleum-exporting Countries]; and the reaction of this OPEC to the war in the Middle East. Even though these things all took place slightly subsequent to the Algiers conference, the latter had created the conditions under which not only the necessary awareness but also the transition to action were able to develop.

It is clearly evident at this point that if there is no further action, if there is no transition from talk or from negotiation for the sake of negotiation to the taking of certain decisions, the movement is in danger of bogging down, of disintegrating or of becoming a mere formality. It is in this sense that I believe Havana must now take on the same long-range importance as Algiers.

An Indispensable Instrument

[Question] Algiers is also credited, I think, with having started the idea of a new international economic order. You may recall that, under the late President Boumediene's initiative, the UN called a special session, participated in by heads of state. Owing to concerted Western torpedoings, that initiative did not produce the anticipated results. Do you think it possible to restore thrust to this Third World demand?

[Answer] I do not feel competent to respond to that question. All I can say is that the need for a new initiative has become evident, and that this initiative must be taken by the nonaligned countries, not by the economic powers. The famous North-South dialog was instituted by France, who stacked the cards, in that the so-called representatives of the South were practically appointed by the North. It is therefore to some extent a matter of rectifying this deception and rendering justice to the countries that have been the victims of the crisis, of spoliation by the multinationals, of the unbridled inflation, etc. It is up to this conference to take the initiative, and above all to the progressive countries to establish the

line of action. It must be understood that political and diplomatic questions can no longer be allowed to obscure the economic stakes, and especially the available means for responding to these exigencies. The means are right here. Were we to list all the raw materials of prime necessity that exist in the world, you would see that the overwhelming majority of the owners of those raw materials are present here at this conference. These countries could take the initiatives demanded by the world situation.

[Question] In this regard, Mr Debray, the West is inclined to blame the OPEC's initiatives for the difficulties being experienced by the Third World.

[Answer] By the Fourth World! Let me say that, not being a trained economist, I cannot argue that point. But I can say that, from a world economic standpoint, capitalism's crisis began prior to the 1973 oil price increase, and that the companies, the big American multinationals that market the oil, profited as much from that increase as did the countries that produce it. That being so, problems obviously exist in the countries that lack the resources to pay the higher and ever higher prices for their oil purchases. I believe this problem will be addressed at the conference, as a matter requiring the creation of a development aid fund, to be proposed by the Cubans. It is a major problem, the more so since the balance-of-payments deficits of the countries that lack their own energy sources are becoming increasingly unbearable.

[Question] We will now, if you agree, change the subject and the continent. Mr Debray, you have written a great deal on Latin America.

[Answer] In the past, yes. But for the last several years I have been writing on France and Europe.

Contribution of the Saharans to the World Revolution

[Question] Does not Africa also provide you issues for thought?

[Answer] Yes. But chance plays a major part in a man's life.

And as chance would have it, I came to Latin America in 1960. As a result, my friendships and attachments were made here. Evidently, as a Frenchman, hence a beneficiary of imperialism, I should, theoretically speaking, be more knowledgeable about the national struggles taking place on the African continent. But I believe Western industrial domination over the rest of the world is a planetary phenomenon and that the anti-imperialist struggle is indivisible. In this sense, I do not feel like a defector toward my African comrades but rather like an active partner in a struggle that is being fought on three continents. Whatever happens in Latin America has its repercussions in Africa and vice versa. I say vice versa because clearly, for example, in the emancipation movement of the Caribbean peoples,

as I have said, the struggles for African liberation have a certain close kinship, as has also the emancipation movement of the North American blacks. In the struggling movements in St. Lucia and Dominica, etc. there is an underlying sensitivity to the struggle against apartheid and against domination. In sum, these are all communicating vessels in the worldwide revolutionary struggle.

[Question] You have just mentioned the struggle in southern Africa. Is this simply an oversight as regards what is occurring in northwest Africa, and especially in regard to the struggle of the Saharan people?

[Answer] None whatever, not at all.

I was present in Saharan territory for the second anniversary of the founding of the SADR [Saharan Arab Democratic Republic] and I am obviously a fervent admirer of the struggle of these people. It was one of the most exulting emotional experiences in my life to see a national consciousness in the actual process of developing, to see a new form of struggle developing, a new kind of desert guerrilla. I feel that the Saharans are making a contribution of major importance to the world revolutionary struggle and I do not for one instant doubt that they will finally be victorious, even though Mr. Hassan II believes the contrary. The Saharan people have shown a political maturity and a military courage that should enable them, within the next few years, to recover their nationhood.

[Question] Have you spent any time in the Middle East or in Palestinian camps?

[Answer] No. I have had no experience living there, and I can only contribute a solidarity on principle, but which--alas! is only theoretical. For a man accustomed to struggles on elementary, I say, the most elementary of terms, the complexities of the Middle East are somewhat baffling. The complexities of even the political and diplomatic factors involved make an elementary decision difficult at times--even for the middle East itself--as to who is friend and who is foe. It is patently clear that the Palestinians are frequently the victims of these quibblings and subtleties, and they are, in my view, a people that find themselves in the front lines of the anti-imperialist struggle, in that they are fighting Israel. I mentioned communicating vessels a moment ago: The Israeli presence in Latin America is a major factor. The political and military presence of the Israelis alongside the dictators in Latin America is a fact that has become more and more evident over the past several years, as much in Somoza's Nicaragua as in Central America.

[Question] Not much seems to be known of this.

[Answer] No, because it is not out in the open. It is a very discreet, and at times secret, aid, that has been developing over a period of several years in Guatemala, El Salvador, Argentina, Chile, etc., in the form of light

and heavy weapons, military advisers and, in certain cases, economic development plans; it must not, under any conditions, be forgotten that bourgeois internationalism is in open competition with proletarian internationalism and that the world "internationalism" can be given many shadings.

Algeria: Strongpoint in the Anti-Imperialist Struggle

[Question] Have you ever been in Algeria?

[Answer] Yes, I have had to go to Algiers a few times, but I do not know the interior of the country well and I very much regret this.

[Question] What is your view of the socialist development under way there?

[Answer] In addition to a feeling of fellowship--a fellowship that is not felt on principle alone but is founded on fact--which began with the struggle of the Algerian people in its moment of war and with the solidarity that certain elements of the French left were able to contribute, I have a solidly based feeling of friendship toward Algeria. As to the details of an Algerian socialism and the stages in its development I have but very superficial views. I only know that my Algerian comrades have amply proven their sense of responsibility, a sense of responsibility that can never be detrimental to anti-imperialist solidarity. Algeria is today a strongpoint in the worldwide array of anti-imperialist countries. It is unquestionably an exemplary African country.

[Question] Let us talk a little about this French left, of which you are a part, and of its unity and its chances in the coming legislative elections.

[Answer] The French left brought on its own defeat, a self-defeat, in the 1978 elections, and it is a true political, and perhaps historic, disaster that has taken place in France beginning in 1977; I mean, the breakup of the movement, which was very painful for all of its members, who witnessed as television spectators but certainly not as participants the tearing apart of their leadership.

That defeat produced a rejection of political organization. The economic crisis, however, is nevertheless such that, unable as yet to find a political outlet in the absence of unity of action and unity of programs of the socialist party and of the communist party, the movement of social discontent has become increasingly widespread. I have always been a decided advocate of the leftist movements. I am convinced that they represent the only realistic way to bring about the formation of a popular government, and the breakup of this movement has therefore been profoundly felt as a personal defeat by thousands and thousands of its members.

This being the case, the economic crisis is such, the isolation of the government and the social malcontent are such, that the current split appears to me to be untenable, to be unrealistic, to the point where the outlook for the future appears unlimitedly sound.

[Question] What do you think of Eurocommunism?

[Answer] Or Euroimperialism. It is merely a political slogan. And I have not yet lost my sense of reality.

Many books have already been written on Eurocommunism but I have yet to see the practical side of this so-called Eurocommunism. The term "Eurocommunism" seems to me a tautology, in that every political movement must eventually give way and embrace the conditions and historic circumstances of others. Should communism some day become a major force in Europe, it would necessarily be a Eurocommunism, in the same way that one might speak of a Cuban-communism in Cuba or, by extension, of each country seeking a way and line of movement that are uniquely national and, not finding them, going nowhere, simply standing still.

[Question] Do you think that socialism is foreseeable and realizable in France?

[Answer] Socialism, in terms of a French popular movement that must envisage sacrifices in adopting a line of solidarity toward peoples and economies under French domination, is certainly not realizable within the context of the present international division of labor and the power of French imperialism. For this reason, an imminent socialism is not easily foreseeable.

[Question] And if we were to take an optimistic view of a victory of the left, what kind of society would you anticipate?

[Answer] Certainly, the Utopia of the blueprint cannot suddenly materialize. The problems cannot be resolved from one day to the next. The building of ideal cities on paper is, in my opinion, not worth the trouble. I believe that the kind of socialism we will have will be determined by the demands we must meet at the time of the choice. In any case, it will be a socialism that must take into account all the French liberal and democratic traditions.

[Question] More or less the Portuguese type?

[Answer] Oh, no. There is no socialism in Portugal. There was an attempt that aborted.

[Question] However, it is held by some that the destruction of an oppressive regime favors the emergence of a totally opposite, just and democratic regime.

[Answer] I do not believe that the matter is one of automatically swinging from one extreme to the other as if governed by the laws of the mechanical pendulum. On the contrary, the transition toward a socialist or socializing regime needs a battleground on which opposing forces maneuver with ideological as well as trade union, economic and military weapons. Portugal

emerged suddenly from a long fascist domination and did not go through this preparatory phase.

Socialism cannot be expected to fall from a clear blue sky any more than plums can be expected to fall into one's mouth.

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CSO: 3100

CONFERENCE CALLS FOR AID TO CHILDREN

PA261726 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0657 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Acapulco, Mexico, 26 November (LATIN)--Carmen Romano de Lopez Portillo, wife of the Mexican president, has asked the governments of the world not to use science and technology to create complex systems of destruction but to redouble their efforts to prevent children from becoming victims of their "selfishness and stinginess." Estrella Zeledon Lizano de Carazo, wife of the Costa Rican president, announced that Costa Rica, along with the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government, will develop an aid program for approximately 40,000 Nicaraguan civil war orphans. Mrs Carazo said "the children of Sandinists as well as those of Somoza's national guardsmen will receive aid under this program."

Mrs Lopez Portillo's speech and the announcement of aid for the Nicaraguan civil war orphans constituted the principal aspects of last night's meeting of 13 first ladies who are trying to find ways of improving conditions for the world's neglected children. Mrs. Lopez Portillo said that in the name of the children and the family "we appeal to the consciences of all people and governments to consider this reality: we must redouble our efforts to prevent children from becoming the victims of selfishness and stinginess in all its manifestations."

"Science should not be dedicated to promoting violence and complex destructive systems. It is unacceptable that many regions experience situations of neglect in which misery, ignorance and poor health appear to condemn millions of children who suffer the negative impacts of these imbalances," she emphasized. She explained that these adverse conditions tend to undermine the stability of social structures. "Our actions must have signs of permanence and go beyond the limited financial assistance that has already been accepted to commemorate the International Year of the Child," she said.

Mrs Carazo said the plan to help the Nicaraguan civil war orphans has been approved by the Nicaraguan government. She said the project will be implemented very soon and will provide the children with every type of assistance through psychiatrists, teachers, doctors and others. "This is necessary because many children suffered or witnessed torture, killings, bombardments and being orphaned," she said.

The meeting was also attended by the first ladies of Colombia, Nydia Quintero de Turbay; Venezuela, Betty Urdaneta de Herrera Campins; Panama, Adela Ruiz de Royo, and the Dominican Republic, Renee Kalng de Guzman. [As received]

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OCLAE EVALUATES LATIN AMERICAN STUDENTS SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Havana OCLAE in Spanish Mar 79 pp 26-39

[Article by Boris Merin: "OCLAE, The Organ of The Continental Organization of Latin American Students"]

[Text] The last 15 years in Latin America have been characterized by a noticeable increase in the number of students. The relatively rapid development of industry during World War II and in the postwar period and the creation of new fields of industry have required an increasing number of specialists and the opening of new areas of study. Another and no less important cause of the increased number of students has been the prolonged struggle by the progressive forces of Latin America for the democratization of higher education.

From 1950 to 1969 the number of students in Latin America's centers of higher education increased from 248,900 to 1,212,000.¹ In the period 1965-1966 the average annual rate of increase of students was 8 percent, twice the corresponding rate in the United States for this period² and considerably higher than the average rates observed throughout the world.

The rate of increase in the number of students has been particularly accelerated in the last 10 years. According to an evaluation by experts of the Inter-American Development Bank, the number of students in Latin America will reach 3 million in 1980.³

However, the actual increase in the number of students has exceeded all the most optimistic predictions of the Inter-American Development Bank's experts. Thus it was expected that the rate of increase in the number of students for the years 1960-1970 would be between 9.4 and 9.8 percent, but from 1960-1971 it reached 10.8 percent, and the number of university students in 1971 was 1,622,000.⁵

The 1970's brought the expected increases in the number of students even higher. The data we have confirm that the rates of increase in the number of students have been higher than those of the 1960's.

In Panama there were 8,341 university students in 1970-1971, and by 1972-1973 this number had increased to 17,890,⁶ that is to say, in 2 years the number of students more than doubled.

In Chile, after the Popular Unity party came to power, university enrollment increased 87 percent during Allende's first year, with a 171-percent increase in the engineering and technology fields.⁷

In 1972, Chile had 46,000 more students than in 1971,⁸ that is, in the subsequent years of the Popular Unity government, the rates of increase in the number of students were very high. Naturally it was a progressive regime and, although the social and political situation in most of the Latin American countries is otherwise, the rates of increase in the number of students in other countries of the continent have remained relatively high.

Thus, although there were fewer than 14,000 students in the universities of Central America in 1960, by 1973 this number had increased to more than 75,000.⁹

In Ecuador there were 48.5 percent more students at the Central University in the 1969-1970 period than in the years 1968-1969.¹⁰

According to our calculations, in 1974 there were approximately 2.3 million students enrolled in Latin American universities.

Consequently there has also been a notable geographic redistribution of students by country. While during the first 60 years of the 20th century the number of students in Argentina far exceeded that in centers of higher learning in any other Latin American country, at present this situation has changed. Thus in 1960 there were 174,000 students in Argentina and 95,000 in Brazil, while in 1971 Argentina had 322,000 and Brazil had 484,000 students.¹¹

Approximately half the total number of Latin American students is concentrated in these two countries.

The number of students is distributed very irregularly by country, not only in absolute numbers, but also as to the ratio of students to total population. The lowest percentage of students is found in Haiti and Honduras, where there are 35 and 68 students, respectively, per 100,000 inhabitants. (...) However, the accelerated increase in the number of students has not been seen to be the result of a corresponding progress in the reorientation of the character of higher education. Also, at present, specialties in the humanities hold first place in Latin America. Of 831,000 students enrolled in the universities in 1966, 313,000 were in humanities studies.¹²

The percentage of students in the humanities field, primarily in law courses, is three times higher in Latin America than in corresponding departments of study in the developed capitalist countries. This proportion of students

in the humanities field reflects the comparatively backward political, social and economic structure of most of the Latin American countries, although it can also be explained by the traditions of Latin American centers of higher education and by psychological factors. "The cult of the humanitarian sciences," writes J. C. Mariategui, "has been the property of the liberals, the old landholding aristocracy and the young urban bourgeoisie alike. All are satisfied to have the universities and academies serve only as factories for turning out literati and lawyers."¹³

The considerable isolation of the system of higher education from Latin America's social and economic development are particularly evident in the training of workers for industry and agriculture. Only 106,000 students—that is, one-ninth of the total—were enrolled in technical specialties. Fewer than 31,000 students were enrolled in agricultural courses.

The extreme lack of correlation between the needs and the training of specialists in agriculture can be seen in the fact that in most of the Latin American countries, approximately 40 percent of the autonomous population works in agriculture.¹⁴ Brazil is a good example. Every 5th student is enrolled in law school, and only every 25th student in agriculture studies.¹⁵ In Uruguay, where cattle raising is one of the basic activities, the agriculture courses graduated only nine students in 1963.¹⁶

Although the general trend of higher education in Latin America shows up in the decrease in the training of specialists in the humanities and in the expansion of training for technical specialists, this process is taking place extraordinarily slowly.

Country	No of Graduates in % of Total Students	No of Students per 100 [sic] Inhabitants
Mexico	17.8	190
Brazil	17.3	132
Puerto Rico	13.9	805
Panama	12.4	135
Costa Rica	11.7	231
Peru	11.5	222
Honduras	7.5	68
Colombia	7.2	191
Venezuela	7.2	220
Chile	6.8	—
El Salvador	6.5	78
Paraguay	6.4	164
Argentina	5.7	787
Ecuador	4.7	174
Uruguay	3.3	610
Guatemala	2.1	123
Spain	7.5	241
Italy	11.3	321
France	11.7	409
United States	13.6	1,738

Source: "Education, Human Resources and Development in Latin America," p 125.

According to the report of the Inter-American Development Bank, during the 1930's the number of students in the fields of agronomy, natural sciences and social sciences was zero.¹⁷ In Argentina, from 1901 to 1905, 86 percent of the graduates of higher education were medical doctors; from 1926-1930, this percentage was halved, and from 1956-1960 it dropped to 38 percent.¹⁸

In the 1950's, 16 percent of all students in Latin America were enrolled in engineering, natural sciences and agricultural sciences, and toward the end of the 1960's this percentage increased to 20 percent.¹⁹

However, even at present, in several countries an increase is noted in the proportion of students enrolled in humanities specialties. For example, in Mexico the proportion of students registered in engineering dropped from 33.07 percent to 29.5 percent in the period from 1960-1970.²⁰

Another weighty factor which serves to hold back the training of students in higher education is that the duration of the courses exceeds by far the time which is theoretically necessary to obtain the training (for example, in Argentina it is 1.3 times as long).²¹ In Uruguay the university course in medicine lasts an average of 12 years instead of 6 and the chemistry course 13.7 years instead of 5. The average age of graduates in chemistry is 37 years; in humanities, 40 years and in industry, 30.5 years.²² In Peru, the average age of a student at San Marcos University in 1968 was 25 years.²³

There is no doubt that this time loss in the training of specialists with higher education is reflected in the number of graduates. In Uruguay, of 15,000 students, fewer than 500 graduate from the university each year,²⁴ while in Guatemala this rate is 2.1 percent (almost 7 times lower than in the United States.)²⁵

Many students are forced to abandon their studies before they are finished. At San Carlos University in Guatemala, of 6,139 students, only 1,129 continued their studies; in the medical school, only 75 of 781 students finished.²⁶

The rest abandoned their studies and returned later. A similar situation can be observed in the remaining Latin American countries. Such a great disproportion between the number of students entering the university and the number graduating can be explained basically by the social composition of the students, some of whom are obliged to work constantly at productive jobs. The long duration of the courses is due above all to lack of proper preparation of the students, to the relatively low level of learning and to the absence of preparatory courses.

In many universities the level of the students' preparation is considerably inferior to what is required by the scientific and technical revolution. The causes are varied. One of the main causes is the absence, in most centers of higher learning, of a permanent contingent of professors and educators and the acute scarcity of these people in the technical fields

of study. In Bolivia in 1966, of 1,706 university professors, only 105 were considered to be part of the regular faculty; the rest worked part time. In Ecuador, of 1,417 professors, 89 were full time; in Uruguay, of 2,308, 167 were full time; in Mexico, of 16,376 professors in higher education, only 1,018 were full time.²⁷

In 1964 at the University of Buenos Aires, there was one professor on the engineering faculty for every 434 students, and one practical instructor for every 165 students.²⁸ At the National Autonomous University of Mexico in 1969, there were 233 full-time professors to 75,092 students.²⁹

The extraordinarily low pay received by professors in the absolute majority [apparent omission in original text] noticeable loss of the most qualified professors. The monthly salary of a full-time professor at the state university of La Plata (Argentina) in 1965 was \$153; the annual salary of a professor at the Technical University of Chile was \$1,842.³⁰ The main attraction of the university for those who work part time is the social prestige. For this reason most of the professors are not interested in improving their teaching skills or methods.

Another factor which influences the level of training of Latin American university graduates is the weak financial base of the higher institution. On an average, the expenditure per student is \$700,³¹ considerably less than in the developed capitalist countries. In the opinion of experts on problems of higher education in Latin America, in order for the higher institution to function normally, the university budget should be at least doubled. The lack of equipment, the acute shortage of space--all this is reflected in the level of the students' knowledge. In one installation belonging to the Central University of Venezuela, calculated to have a capacity of 4,500 students, more than 18,000 were enrolled.³² On the eve of the accession to power of the Popular Unity government in Chile, only 19 percent of the buildings of the State University of Chile were in satisfactory condition; the rest required capital repairs or were totally unfit for classes.³³

Many universities lack a practical base where the students might learn to apply the knowledge obtained in the classroom. According to data of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), 52 percent of the engineers are not properly trained for practical work.³⁴

Nor must we forget, either, the factor of the relatively backward social and economic structure of the Latin American countries. Notwithstanding the relatively small output of specialists in the technical field, in many countries these specialists, after finishing their higher education, cannot always find jobs in which to apply their knowledge. Thus, in Colombia a third of all university graduates do not work in their specialty.³⁵ Here we find the paradox of a decrease in the proportion of specialists (including, in addition, those with higher education) working in industry, which in great measure can be explained by the dependent situation of the Latin American countries. In Mexico, from 1960 to 1970, the proportion of qualified workers employed in industry dropped from 19.6 to 19.2 percent. At

the same time, the proportion of qualified specialists working in service-related fields rose in the same period from 76 to 78.1 percent.³⁶

These figures are evidence of the considerable difficulties highly qualified technical specialists have in finding jobs. Undoubtedly the prospects of obtaining employment exercise a considerable psychological influence in choosing one's future profession. And this, in turn, leads to an irrational proportion between the technical courses and those in humanities.

In addition to this, in the last few years the "talent flight" from Latin America to the United States has intensified markedly. According to some estimates, more than 400 of the most qualified engineers leave for the United States every year³⁷—that is, every 10th engineer educated in Latin America³⁸—which notably weakens its technical potential and reflects gravely on the progress and character of the scientific and technical revolution, not to mention that Latin America suffers large financial losses (the training of an engineer costs from \$20,000 to \$25,000),³⁹ that is, an amount which significantly exceeds the alleged aid of the United States to Latin American universities. Also, according to official data from the United States itself, "aid" to Latin American universities from 1965 to 1968 through the basic source—the Rockefeller fund—was 23 million dollars.⁴⁰ In addition to the migration of engineers, many scientists, medical doctors and other specialists emigrate to the United States.

Between 1961 and 1967, 15,600 scientists, engineers and medical doctors emigrated to the United States;⁴¹ between 1961 and 1970, 38,552 specialists with higher education emigrated, including 35 outstanding mathematicians, 132 of the most highly qualified physicists and 769 scientists in the fields of biology, botany and biochemistry; 42,727 medical doctors emigrated, and the rest were engineers, architects, geologists, philologists, economists, etc.⁴²

The chief reason for that emigration is that the salaries of highly qualified specialists are five to six times higher in the United States than these same specialists receive in Latin America. The emigration of the scientists is also due to the existence of reactionary dictatorships in many Latin American countries. It is no accident that the former secretary of state of the United States, Dean Rusk, stated that "a well-organized immigration of scientists is most advantageous for us."⁴³ Thus, during the administration of General Onganía, approximately 1,000 professors from the University of Buenos Aires alone left the country.

The overall losses to Latin America as a result of the "brain drain" between 1961 and 1970 were approximately \$6 billion. This happens when higher education is the privilege of the elite. Thus in Brazil, for example, of 1,400 children, 1,000 enter the first grade and 369 the second grade; the fourth grade is completed by 169 children, the middle school by 20, preparatory school by 7, and only 1 enters the university.

These factors explain why, in spite of the relatively small difference between the number of students in Latin America and in the United States, there are 15 times as many engineers in the United States as in the Latin American countries.

The important problems of the development of higher education are closely linked to the social composition of the student body. In the last 50 years the Latin American university has undergone great changes in its social composition.

The university has ceased to be a closed aristocratic institution, and although the percentage of students from the privileged class is rather high and incomparably greater than the proportion of these classes in the social structure, the basic mass of the student body is made up of students from the urban middle class.

(...) In the last few years measures have been taken in several countries to limit even further the access of workers to the universities. In many universities examinations and a sizable entrance fee have been established. The network of private universities has developed rapidly, and in most of these tuition must be paid for the courses.

The small percentage of workers in the university emphasizes its class character and the inaccessibility of higher education for millions of Latin American youth.

In Argentina, for example, in 1967-1968 the University of Buenos Aires established examinations in all departments except economics.⁴⁴ Out of 16,196 candidates who sought to matriculate in 1967, that university admitted only 6,178.⁴⁵ In Colombia, tuition at private universities may reach 2,000 pesos (annual per capita income is 3,600 pesos).⁴⁶ In some countries these measures have caused a decrease in the number of students of proletarian origin. In Uruguay the proportion of students from workers' families dropped in the last few years from 9.3 percent to 5.8 percent.⁴⁷

The variations in the social composition of the student body exist in Latin America, first, because of the students from the urban middle class.

Many students from proletarian backgrounds are forced to quit their studies in the face of the great material difficulties they must endure. For this reason the percentage of students from the working class is much lower in the final courses than in those early in the university career.

Like the students from proletarian backgrounds, most Latin American students from the urban middle classes must work as their basic and frequently their only source of subsistence.

The choice of profession for this type of student is of vital importance if one takes into account that many, on graduating from the university, cannot apply their knowledge and find work in their specialty. It is

totally evident that the greatest opportunities for employment are held by the representatives of the privileged classes, who have the financial resources and the necessary connections.

For this reason, the basic consideration for students from the proletariat and the moderately well-off urban middle classes in choosing their professions, is the prospect for employment once their higher education is finished. At the University of Buenos Aires, a smaller percentage of the students from the working classes is enrolled in law and philosophy courses; most are in engineering, pharmacy and economics.⁴⁸ It is characteristic of students of the urban middle classes (except for the wealthiest), basically, to choose these specialties.⁴⁹ Unlike the students of the privileged class and the wealthier urban middle classes who, once they have finished their university education, occupy positions at the top of the state pyramid or prefer the status of those who have a free profession, the majority of university youth are exploited during their university careers, which run concurrently with their employment, as well as after they finish their higher education. All this makes the situation of the basic student masses resemble that of the wage-earning proletarians.

The concentration and territorial distribution of the student body plays a large role in the formation of its psychology.

Most Latin American students are concentrated in the countries which are most developed from the social and economic point of view, in the large industrial centers of the continent, in those central regions where a festering struggle between capital and labor is beginning to take shape. This is one of the chief peculiarities of the Latin American university. In the socialist countries of Europe and in the United States of America, many universities and centers of higher learning are territorially removed from those places where the class struggle is developing. The Latin American universities are in the very center of the events, where there is a greater polarization of the political struggles, where examples of class contradictions are more intense.

However, this tendency has not seriously changed the general picture of the concentration and territorial redistribution of students on the continent, with the exception of Mexico, where the contingent of students in Monterrey and other big industrial centers is increasing much more rapidly than in the capital. The proportion of students in the centers of higher education in the capital, which in 1960 was approximately 69 percent, has decreased in 1970 to 53 percent.

These are the main factors in the social psychology of the Latin American student, which objectively determines his high rate of social and political activity.

FOOTNOTES

1. APORTES, 1966, No 2, p 69. "Progreso Socio-economico en America Latina," 1968. Washington, 1968, p 327. "Socioeconomic Progress in Latin America," Washington, 1970, p 145.
2. "Progreso Socioeconomico na America Latina," 1968, p 327.
3. Ibid. p 3731.
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5. "Progreso economico y social en America Latina, 1972," Washington, 1962, p 142.
6. "Memoria presentada por el Rector de la Universidad de Panama, Doctor Romulo Escobar Betancourt" ["Report of the Rector of the University of Panama, Dr Romulo Escobar Betancourt"], Panama, 1973, pp 227-228.
7. Salvador Allende. First message of President Allende to the Plenary Congress, 21 May 1971. Santiago de Chile, 1971, p 551.
8. Salvador Allende. Message of President Allende to Plenary Congress, 21 May 1973. Santiago de Chile, 1973, p 728.
9. "Confederacion Universitaria Centroamericana," 1948-1973. San Jose, 1973, pp 2, 19.
10. Estadistica Universitaria [University statistics], Quito, 1973, No 9, p 33.
11. "Progreso economico y social en America Latina, 1972," p 452.
12. "Latin American University Students: A Six Nation Study," Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1972, pp 36, 344.
13. "Progreso economico na America Latina," 1968, p 344.
14. Richard J. Walter, Op. cit., p 11.
15. "Educacion, recursos humanos y desarrollo en America Latina," p 118.
16. Ibid.

17. APORTES, 1966, No 2, p 15.
18. "Socioeconomic Progress in Latin America," p 345.
19. "Latin American University Students: A Six Nation Study," p 50.
20. Ibid., p 50.
21. MAGISTERIO [The Teaching Profession], Mexico, 1971, No 125, p 83.
22. "Education, Human Resources and Development in Argentina."
23. APORTES, 1966, No 2, p 15.
24. BOLETIN ESTADISTICO, Lima 1969, No 3 p 6.
25. APORTES, 1966, No 2, p 12.
26. "Educacion, recursos humanos y desarrollo en America Latina," p 125.
27. "Análisis del Segundo Frente Estudiantil Universitario de Enero de 1963" ["Analysis of the University Student Second Front of January 1963"], Guatemala, 1964, p 57.
28. "Progreso socioeconomico na America Latina, 1968," p 339.
29. Bernardo Kleiner, "20 Anos del movimiento estudiantil reformista, 1943-1963" ["20 Years of the Student Reform Movement, 1943-1963"], Buenos Aires, 1964, p 462.
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31. Harold R. W. Benjamin, "Higher Education in the American Republics," New York, 1965, p 64.
32. "Socioeconomic Progress in Latin America," p 148.
33. J. P. Nunez Tenorio, "Problemas Universitarios," Caracas, 1965, p 64.
34. "Reformas universitarias," Santiago, 1966, No 2, p 37 [page number not clear].
35. "Educacion, recursos humanos y desarrollo en America Latina," p 121.
36. "Documentos Politicos," Bogota, 1968, No 72, p 188.
37. MAGISTERIO, 1971, No 125, p 84.
38. APORTES, 1966, No 2, p 53.

39. Ibid., p 54.
40. Ibid.
41. "Universidad y ayuda extranjera" ["The University and Foreign Aid"], Mexico, 1971, p 7.
42. Ibid., p 2.
43. OCLAE, Havana, 1972, No 65, p 30.
44. Ibid.
45. "Education, Human Resources and Development in Argentina," p 98.
46. Ibid., p 99.
47. "Elites in Latin America," New York, 1967, p 406.
48. APORTES, 1967, No 15, p 90.
49. Ibid., p 90.

8735

CSO: 3010

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL PLAN JOINT HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT ON IGUAZU

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] Foz de Iguazu, Brazil, 24 Oct (EFE) -- Brazil and Argentina will begin studies for the construction of two hydroelectric plants on the river Iguazu, one of which will use the flow from the waterfall of the same name, according to announcements made by official sources in that city today.

This last dam should have an installed capacity of 2 million KW, and could be under construction within 10 years.

Preliminary technical studies carried out by engineers from both countries guarantee that this project will not harm the natural beauty of the falls, since the dam across the river will be built above the falls, so that there will be no local flooding.

The idea of using the Iguazu waterfalls for electrical production--according to the same source--was inspired by the joint project undertaken by the United States and Canada at Niagara Falls where there was no resulting damage to the falls.

In addition to building a dam over the falls, the project consists of the construction of two power stations under the falls, one on each side of the river, with turbines fed by two narrow channels of water.

Feeding The Turbines

Independently of that system of feeding the turbines, the dam will have gates capable of releasing water in the direction of the falls.

Technicians calculate that with 500 cubic meters of water per second, the falls will maintain their normal characteristics, while the average flow of the Iguazu River varies from 1,600 to 2,000 cubic meters per second.

At night the gates will be closed to prevent undue reduction in the water level.

Each power plant could install turbines capable of generating 1 million KW.

Aside from this project, there is a second, situated a short distance upriver, which could have an installed capacity of up to 1 million KW, half of that production going to each country.

Observers indicate that the hydroelectric potential of the Iguazu River—along its binational stretch—will depend on the development of understanding between the two countries; understanding which was strengthened last week after the signing of the tripartite agreement on the dams at Corpus (Argentine-Paraguayan) and Itaipu (Paraguayan-Brazilian).

9077

CSO: 3010

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SURINAM'S ARRON VISITS LAES OFFICES--Caracas, 21 Nov (VENPRESS)--Surinam's Prime Minister Henck A. E. Arron visited the offices of the Latin America Economic System [LAES] today where he discussed the possibilities for the participation of his country in the activities and projects of the organization. According to the LAES press department, Prime Minister Arron held long talks with Carlos Alzamora, LAES permanent secretary in Caracas. In their talks, the two men analyzed the present economic situation and its effect on the Caribbean and the need to increase programs for regional cooperation. They affirmed that the intensification of these programs must be based on the implementation of reciprocal development actions, the orderly use of common resources and the strengthening of the joint negotiating power at the international forums. They agreed on the need to further strengthen LAES so it can serve as an efficient tool to restore the Latin American mechanism that will better prepare Caribbean countries for important international negotiations. They also stressed it is important for Latin America to examine its relations with the various international economic blocs and firmly boost its process of integration. Surinam's prime minister stressed the similarity of some of the efforts of his country with programs being carried out by LAES expressing his interest to join some of them such as those relating to fishing. [Text] [PA221851 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 0736 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA]

JURISTS ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS PANAMANIAN--To support the Panamanian people and government in their struggle so the letter and spirit of the Torrijos-Carter treaties are implemented, while remaining vigilant in order to denounce any action aimed at preventing the disappearance of the colonial enclave was the major resolution adopted at the fourth plenary conference of the American Association of Jurists [AAJ], an event attended by over 100 delegates. Panama's advance in its struggle to achieve full sovereignty over its territory was stressed and it was acknowledged that the dismantling of U.S. colonial and military structures in Panama, which under the above-mentioned agreements must conclude on 31 December 1999, began with this step. The AAJ has undertaken the responsibility of judging the interpretation and application of the law in connection with the attainment of the people's right to self-determination, economic independence and social progress. Oscar Ceville, Minister Adolfo Ahumada's representative, Freddy

Blanco and Oscar Vargas all traveled to Jamaica to represent Panama. Cuban Justice Minister Armando Torres, Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and Jamaican Justice Minister Carl Rattray also attended. Over 100 delegates from various Latin American countries participated actively at the jurists assembly. [Adan Urena] [Text] [PA212330 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 20 Nov 79 p 21 PA]

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC HOSTS MINISTERS' MEETING--The Dominican Republic is to host a meeting of foreign ministers from the Caribbean and Central America next February. Dominican Foreign Minister Ramon Jimenez told REUTERS that the meeting was being held at the initiative of the Government of the Dominican Republic to deal with matters of common interest. He said it would also be aimed at setting up a regional bloc in international foreign relations. Mr Jimenez added that his colleagues of Barbados, Colombia, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Jamaica and Mexico, among others, were among those invited to the meeting which would open on February 11th. The foreign ministers meeting was originally planned for last September but was postponed because of the effects of the two hurricanes which caused widespread damage to the Dominican Republic and other nations in the area. [Text] [FL232043 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 23 Nov 79 FL]

SALTO GRANDE SECOND TURBINE--Montevideo, Uruguay--Technicians from the Salto Grande Dam yesterday began a series of tests on the second of the 14 Soviet turbines to be used in the plant which Argentina and Uruguay are building jointly on the Uruguay River. The turbine is expected to be ready to generate energy for industrial use around the middle of next month. However, it will only be connected to the national grids of the two countries in December. The first turbine has been generating 135,000 KW per day since the end of July. According to an agreement between the two countries, Argentina will receive 83.34 per cent of the electricity produced, until 1984, and Uruguay will receive 16.66 per cent. The dam should be finished, with an installed potential of 1890 MW, by the end of 1981. [Text] [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 21 Oct 79 p 22] 9077

CSO: 3010

DE HOZ' STATEMENTS ON INFLATION, COST OF LIVING CHALLENGED

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Nov 79 p 7

[Text] The economist Raul Cuello, former head of the General Directorate of Taxation [DGI], claimed that the low index on the increase in the cost of living recorded for October (only 4.3 percent) "cannot be a trend," but rather only "an item of information;" and he predicted that prices would continue to rise as a result of the over-valuation of the peso, and the "lag in prices of public services and fuel."

Cuello remarked: "Would that I were mistaken," but declared: "I do not believe that there is compatibility between moderate rates of inflation and the degree of monetary expansion that is evident."

Opposite Opinion

In statements made during the radio program, "Belgrano Show," Cuello, who served as head of the DGI during the presidency of Juan Carlos Onganía, declared that his opinion was "the exact opposite" of that expressed by the minister of economy, Dr Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, to the effect that the decline in the inflation rate recorded last month indicates a "trend" in the current economic process.

Cuello gave a reminder that, "During Gelbard's time, when we also sought zero inflation, we had an exchange rate that was extremely over-valuated, until the administration of Minister Rodrigo." He stated: "At that time, the moment of truth arrived; unfortunately, it had to be accepted, but it was an economic reality."

Individual Phenomenon

He gave the grounds for his opinion, noting that, "The inflationary phenomenon in Argentina is very individual and very complex, fed by constant changes in what the economists call the structure of the relative price;" and adding that, "The fact that we now find ourselves in one of those indentations of the 'saw' does not mean that we are going to remain in this indentation."

He went on to say: "I am absolutely certain of this, much against my will; because there is very significant information pointing to a future with heavy inflation."

He stressed the fact that one of those "items of information" was "the rate of exchange;" adding: "The degree of over-valuation that exists may be questioned, but there is almost unanimous agreement on the existence of the over-valuation."

He predicted that "The rate of exchange will have to be brought up to date sometime, and at that time a price increase will occur." He also declared that he was "in complete disagreement" with the theory of Minister Martinez de Hoz claiming that "parity" will be brought up to date by itself.

Public Services

He said: "Another item of information is the lag in the prices of public services and fuel in particular. The rates for services are being adjusted far in arrears of the general price hike, which represents for the state enterprises a loss of a major source of financing in order to be able to maintain the level of investment that could guarantee the rendering of efficient services."

He continued: "So long as the capital is not consumed, the situation can be concealed, but the time will come when that inefficiency in public services will be reflected in the costs."

He then observed: "I also do not believe that there is compatibility between moderate rates of inflation and the degree of monetary expansion that is evident as a result of the flow of short term foreign capital." He stated emphatically: "The monetary expansion that exists is not compatible with a reasonable degree of stability."

Item of Information, and Not a Trend

He then reiterated the fact that he called the decline in the inflation rate during October "an item of information, and not a trend;" but he asserted: "Would that I were mistaken, and it were converted into a trend; but then we would have to discuss the period between now and 4 or 5 months from now."

He concluded by saying: "It has often been claimed up until now that we had broken the inflation curve, and I am referring to the past 43 months. Unfortunately, reality has imposed a different situation. This was based on the notorious decline in inflation which occurred in the middle of 1976, just when the present economic leadership took office. We all know that absolutely none of that lasted."

YPF'S PRESENT, FUTURE DISCUSSED BY ONDARTS

Buenos Aires CONVICCION in Spanish 6 Nov 79 p 15

[Interview with engineer Raul Ondarts, president of Government Oil Deposits (YPF); date and place not given]

[Text] Whether by virtue of its products, its raw materials or its image as a representative of national sovereignty, YPF transcends the commercial realm and has become a symbol. CONVICCION interviewed engineer Raul Ondarts, president of the company, in order to learn about the present and future of that spiritual and physical legacy of General Mosconi.

CONVICCION: What is the current status of the company, and what are the plans with regard to refining?

Ondarts: Under the circumstances of a severe worldwide energy crisis, the industrialization area is subject to increasing demands: on the one hand, to obtain better output from the processed crude; and, on the other, to increase its conversion from fuel oil to intermediate distillates and gasolines (of greater commercial value), compatible with the local supply.

Processed crude and by-product production: The country's capacity for processing crude oil is 112,480 cubic meters per day, and our company accounts for 64 percent.

During the past 10 years there has been a 50 percent increase in YPF's crude oil processing, causing sizable increases in both intermediate distillates and gasolines.

Number of personnel: At the present time, there are 6,373 agents. If we compare this number with the personnel in March 1976, consisting of 9,390 agents, there has been a 31 percent reduction. However, we should emphasize the increase in the number of professional and technical personnel, owing to the growing complexity of the work that is being performed.

Plans and investments: The development of the refineries has made it possible to obtain surpluses of certain products for export. In this regard, mention

should be made of coking coal, which is suitable for manufacturing electrodes, and the linear alkyl - benzene, a basic raw material for making biodegradable detergents, as well as tetramer, lubricants and fuel oil.

As for the major plans, they are associated with an increased conversion of the La Plata and Lujan de Cuyo (Mendoza) refineries. In the former, the project consists of the incorporation of vacuum and coke units, a gas concentration plant and the renovation of the existing coke facility. In Lujan de Cuyo, catalytic cracking and coke units will be added, as well as a hydrogenation plant for intermediate distillates; and the high-vacuum unit renovation has recently been completed.

The budget for these projects amounts to about \$200 million.

At the same time, work is under way on the improvement of the energy resources, the importance of which can be imagined when one considers the fact that the daily fuel oil consumption in all the refineries is 2,800 tons.

Prices

CONVICCION: What is the status of demand, and what effect has the price situation had in this regard?

Ondarts: As a result of the increase in economic activity and the reduction that has occurred in real prices, there has been a considerable increase in the domestic demand for the main fuels during 1979.

For example, during the first 9 months, there was an 8.8 percent increase over the figure for the same period last year; and it has been estimated that the year will end with a rate of increase close to 8 percent.

This growth in the market has been reflected in a larger sales volume for YPF, even though, during the year, the rest of the companies which had been operating before September 1974, and whose marketing activity had been taken over by YPF after that date, resumed their activity therein. Agreements have been concluded with most of them for supplies and exchanges, thus maximizing YPF's share in the processing market.

On the domestic market, counting the sales to other companies operating in the field, the firm's share amounts to 72 percent in principal fuels and 65 percent in finished lubricants.

As for foreign sales, it is anticipated that they will exceed \$40 million worth of exported products during 1979, topping last year's level in this area as well.

YPF's average withholding of prices has increased 22 percent less than the wholesale prices for the period from December 1978 to September 1979; whereas the average price of the crude that YPF sells has also declined in comparison with the domestic prices in the same proportion as the withholdings.

CONVICCION: What is the status of the exploration and operational work?

Ondarts: Exploration areas: The exploration of Argentina's sedimentary basins is being actively carried out by means of geological-geophysical and drilling work; and a major effort is being expended in the basins that have been proven to be oil-bearing, located in the provinces of Salta and Jujuy (the Northwest Basin), Mendoza (the Cuyo Basin), Neuquen, Rio Negro, La Pampa and Mendoza (the Neuquén Basin), Chubut and North Santa Cruz (San Jorge Gulf Basin) and Santa Cruz-National Territory of Tierra del Fuego (Southern Basin).

This year, some interesting discoveries were made in some of them, prominent among which are those made in the Cuchara and Tranquitas areas of Salta Province, with excellent gas and condensate production; and in the Anelo-La Calera area of Neuquen Province, which afford encouraging expectations of containing an optimal accumulation of gas and petroleum.

Special mention should be made of the exploration in the sea, where the "General Mosconi" platform is currently drilling in the extreme southern area of the so-called Falkland Basin the exploratory well called Ciclon X-1 which, based on the results of the research being done, may be regarded as one of the most important in the history of petroleum prospecting in the country.

Insofar as the non-traditional basins are concerned, the geophysical survey of the Chaco-Parana Basin has been completed, and the information pertaining to the processing and interpretation phase has been found.

As of 31 October 1979, 59 test wells had been finished. Of that number, 21 proved productive; which represents an excellent percentage of success: 35.6 percent. As of the same date, the geophysical work amounted to 168,720 positions, representing 13,146 lines recorded.

Areas of operation and development: In Mendoza Province, the greatest activity relating to the development and operation of new deposits has been concentrated in the Malargue area, although a deposit is also being developed in the Ugarteche area, 40 kilometers south of the city of Mendoza, which, though it is not a major reserve, has turned out to be the first deposit to be discovered in that area in several years.

New Wells

However, the greatest contribution from new producing wells in 1980 will come from the Neuquen Basin, where the drilling will continue on the Loma La Lata deposit, to develop the gas and condensate reserves and the recently discovered petroleum deposits. The estimated reserves of gas and condensate from this deposit rate them among those considered huge in the world; in other words, reserves in excess of 85 billion cubic meters.

The petroleum deposits in Senal Cerro Bayo and Canadon Amarillo are two the oil production from which will be increased as a result of the drilling of new test wells. There will also be an increase in the water injection in the secondary recovery deposits.

In Comodoro Rivadavia, despite the fact that the Central Camp area is the oldest of those exploited in the country, it is still an area wherein the drilling rate is continuing intensively, aimed at a search for new productive lenses at greater depths.

In 1980, YPF will drill 115 outposts and test wells here.

A similar situation holds true in the southern flank of the San Jorge Gulf Basin, in North Santa Cruz Province, where, despite the fact that it is an area that has been intensively worked, it is still possible to incorporate new productive wells and to increase the production from secondary recovery.

In South Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego (the Southern Basin), despite their predominately gas-bearing features, the operations will continue on the associated oil-bearing accumulations, as well as the drilling of a few gas wells to increase the alternatives for supplies from the southern gas pipeline.

New possibilities for exploration: Based on the progress of the exploratory programs, it may be expected that discoveries of hydrocarbons of varying degrees of size will continue to be made in the various basins.

In this connection, the following plans may be cited as the most promising:

In the Northwest Basin, the investigation of the precarbon section of the folded strip of San Antonio-Aguarague-Madrejones-Campo Duran has assumed importance, because there may be large accumulations of gas and condensate. Moreover, the exploration of the cretaceous basin south of Loma de Olmedo could result in the discovery of other petroleum deposits.

In Mendoza, the best potential lies in the southern part of the province, where an attempt is being made to find in the folded area reservoirs of fractured limestone with a potential similar to that of Puesto Rojas.

According to the recent discoveries, the Neuquen Basin is the area with the greatest prospects of increasing the petroleum and gas reserves over the short term. This is what has prompted an intensification of the exploratory work, particularly in areas associated with Loma La Lata-Anelo-La Calera, and with the area in which coal reserves are being developed.

In the San Jorge Gulf Basin, the studies indicate as a priority the exploration of its western section, where it is expected that liquid hydrocarbons will be found. The western section of the Southern Basin, in Santa Cruz Province, also has a great petroleum potential, which will be ascertained in the near future.

As for the exploration of the basins developing on the Argentine continental shelf, in addition to the marine exploration of San Jorge Gulf, interest has been focused on the Falkland Basin and on the submerged portion of the so-called Southern Basin, in which the geological features warrant the harboring of hopes for economic success.

Furthermore, the bids on areas of exploration with a risk have enabled both native and foreign companies to pool their efforts with YPF to evaluate large sections of marine basins and solid ground, making it possible to advance their petroleum development by many years.

For 1980, YPF plans to drill 79 test wells and to record 24,000 kilometers of seismic lines.

Risk Contracts

CONVICCION: Is the risk contract a suitable means of attaining the goals of self-sufficiency under the present worldwide conditions with regard to hydrocarbons?

Ondarts: YPF has undertaken an intensive exploration program, both on shore and off shore. For this, the participation of private capital is required, in view of the large investments that must be made and the risks entailed in all exploratory activity.

The so-called "risk contract" is the legal instrument whereby YPF entrusts to private oil companies the exploration of areas in which there is no assurance of finding oil or gas.

To insure effective exploration, the contractor promises to make minimal investments over periods of 5 or 7 years, depending on whether on shore or off shore exploration is involved; and if he does not meet this obligation in its entirety, he must pay YPF the balance that was not invested.

If the exploration proves to be a failure, the contractor must return the area to YPF, without receiving any compensation for the work or investments carried out.

In the event that a discovery should occur, the contractor has the option of operating the deposit that was discovered for a period of 10 years, receiving only the price quoted, or returning the area to YPF, if he feels that the operation would not prove to be a commercial one for him.

The risk contracts call for the replacement of payment in currency by payment in kind, if and when self-sufficiency has been attained and the executive branch has determined that the nation's reserves are sufficient.

To date, seven risk contracts have been concluded, representing an investment of about \$300 million in exploration over the next 7 years. During the next 5 months, we plan to sign six more contracts, accompanied by investments of about \$75 million.

CONVICCION: Like the Bank of the Nation and other state enterprises, YPF has decided to extend its activities outside of the country. What have the concrete results been?

Ondarts: Thus far, two operations have taken place: one, on the part of YPF, in Ecuador, where, through a contract with CEPE [Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation], an area of 2,000 square kilometers was explored, and three wells drilled, one of which proved to be productive. At the present time, an analysis is being made of the possibilities of commercial development of the area and of additional exploration.

The other operation, also in Latin America, was carried out by a local oil company which, in association with an American firm, obtained a contract for operations on the deposit in Talara, Peru.

Invitations have been received to participate in "joint ventures" involving exploration in various parts of the world, which have not been considered to be of interest for technical reasons.

2909

CSO: 3010

DOMESTIC PREFAB QUARTERS FOR ANTARCTIC DESCRIBED

Buenos Aires CONFIRMADO in Spanish 1 Nov 79 pp 10-11

[Interview with engineer Guillermo Amalfi Lucero, project director; date and place not given]

[Text] Modules manufactured in Buenos Aires using the most advanced materials and technology will comprise a huge "complex" which, when it has been assembled in its place of destination, will be converted into buildings sophisticated enough to satisfy the most demanding taste. They have been planned not only to provide the greatest security but also to be very comfortable, without overlooking the esthetic features either. Engineer Guillermo Amalfi Lucero, the top-ranking director of this project, attributes its origin to the need for modernizing the Antarctic bases, in accordance with the conditions required by the site.

Engineer Amalfi Lucero: There were several problems which had to be solved. Basically, we had to have an intrifugal material which could also be prefabricated, which would be light enough to transport, which was chemically stable and which would not deteriorate. The latter feature was essential, because of the lack of maintenance on the site, owing to the weather conditions and the lack of materials.

CONFIRMADO: When did the work begin?

Engineer Amalfi Lucero: We are working on the basis of a technology which was first developed in 1972. It was then that we did the first construction, using a reinforced plastic "sandwich" made of semi-rigid expanded polyurethane, which has a density of 40 kilograms per cubic meter, and a great insulating capacity. Using the same system that was applied when the thickness of the refrigerator walls was reduced to 10 millimeters, we made a 50-millimeter panel and obtained a lightweight material with great heat resistance and very good insulation, which would make it possible to have very heated environments with very little expenditure of fuel. Furthermore, since the reinforced plastic can be laminated with different colors, we were able to make an orange outside, which is the customary color used in the Antarctic, leaving the inside color to the choice of the agency ordering it.

CONFIRMADO: Why orange?

Engineer Amalfi Lucero: Because it is a color with a great deal of vibration, and great visibility at a distance, and it contrasts with rock and whiteness.

CONFIRMADO: How many projects have been completed in the Antarctic?

Engineer Amalfi Lucero: The first buildings or houses were constructed in Marambio for the Air Force, followed later by some for the Army at the Esperanza base. At present, we are building a more elaborate base of the "key in hand" type for the Navy, in Orcadas, with all the facilities needed during the useful life of the house, and with double security systems.

CONFIRMADO: What purpose does each module serve?

Engineer Amalfi Lucero: Different modules were devised for each of the operations: radio, health and services. The health modules consist of an operating room, a confinement room, a dentist's office and a pharmacy; and the service modules contain the boilers with their water supply and the main electrical switchboards, in addition to the dining halls, kitchen and bunkrooms. The base consists of six modules in all, each of which has an individual thermal tank. These modules are connected by a corridor which is also insulated. The entire structure is 2 meters tall, so that there will not be an accumulation of snow in front of the accesses; and also because, if it rested on ground that could thaw, the heat from the house itself would cause a melting of the soil, which could bring about some problems.

CONFIRMADO: What is the prefabrication system like?

Engineer Amalfi Lucero: It is a dry prefabrication without lime or cement, and, in order to be put in place, all that it needs is a screwdriver, a wrench or a nut; a rivet has to be sunk, that is all. The buildings have rigidly framed metal structures (there are rigid frames every meter and a half); and the complete building, which can withstand winds of 300 kilometers per hour, offers specific solutions for resistance. The closure is intrifugal, with an insulating capacity sufficient to stand 40 degrees below zero outside and 20 degrees below zero inside, with normal heating; because the excessive use of fuel is very burdensome.

CONFIRMADO: How does the heating system work?

Engineer Amalfi Lucero: With the use of boilers and radiators, with hot water from a thermal tank and gas with double systems in case anything fails. One of the three tanks, with a 10,000 liter capacity, is used in the event of fire, and the roofs on the entire base are covered with sprinklers. It has also been planned to use carbonic anhydride foam when water cannot be used to extinguish a fire.

CONFIRMADO: What about the sewerage system?

Engineer Amalfi Lucero: This is the first base to have sewers. It is very complicated, because all the pipework has to be heated, which poses cost problems. We are making an insulated system with an aseptic chamber which, using a couple of duplex pumps, goes through another main pipe to one of the two nearby bays used for waste. Another innovation is the interior compartment system of acoustical insulation; this is highly important for providing privacy to the base. It involves a 40 millimeter panel, but with a very dense mass (the same as those used in the staterooms of transatlantic liners), which in turn serves as a thermal insulator. It is not combustible, and has a finish similar to that of vinyl sheets.

CONFIRMADO: How can the structure be sealed?

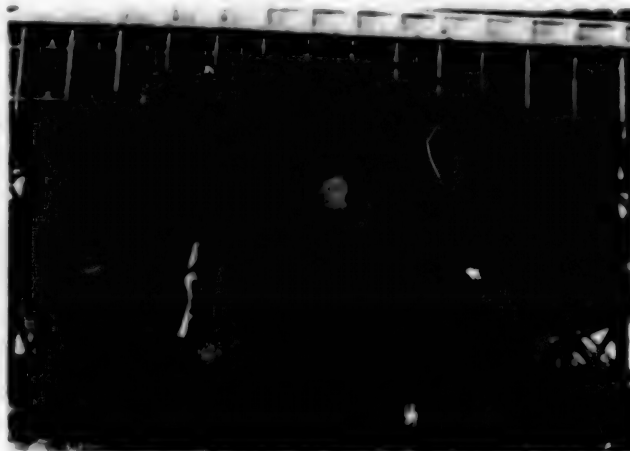
Engineer Amalfi Lucero: The seal is the critical point in every prefabricated structure. We used a silicone sealer which can withstand a temperature of 40 degrees, with the necessary elastic properties. If any joint becomes dilated, the sealer keeps pace with it. Nevertheless, it no longer depends on us, but rather on the working conditions in the Antarctic allowing for a good seal. Furthermore, the assembly of this "complex" is so fast that almost 100 square meters can be assembled per week. Finally, in order to make sure that everything devised has been properly installed in its place of destination, assembly manuals have been prepared in which every part is numbered. When one of them has to be replaced, it can simply be ordered by telephone.

CONFIRMADO: Where is this material being constructed?

Engineer Amalfi Lucero: In Buenos Aires. Here, a preliminary assembly and disassembly are done; and it is packed and sent to the port. Our responsibility ends there, and it is the armed forces which are charged with the rest of the work.

2909

CSO: 3010



ROAD NETWORK EXPANSION PLAN REVEALED

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 10 Nov 79 p 12

[Text] Mar del Plata—The deputy general administrator of national roads, Guido Frachia, claimed that the latter agency's project plan for 1980 calls for an investment of \$600 million, and a total of \$1.8 billion in the same currency for the next 3 years.

The national official, who is here taking part in the Seventh Symposium on Use of Local Materials for Asphalt Paving, also remarked that the project plan for the 3-year period from 1980 to 1983 has already been submitted to the Ministry of Economy for its approval.

Frachia made the statements to the newspaper EL ATLANTICO, on which occasion he said that, if the 3-year plan that has been submitted is approved, construction can begin on 5,000 kilometers of new roads and the repair of an additional 8,000 kilometers can also be started.

He also expressed confidence that the plan would be approved by the respective authorities.

He added: "At least that is the assumption on which we are acting, and there have been no objections thus far. In any event, until the national budget law has been made public, we cannot reliably claim that it has been approved."

He also voiced doubt that the restrictions to be imposed on public investments, according to official predictions, could upset the national road agency's plans.

He said: "I think that the investment called for in our plan for 1980-83 can be carried out without being affected by those restrictions."

He then reviewed the most important highway projects that the agency has scheduled for next year, noting that they were: the Cristo Redentor tunnel, which will connect Chile and Argentina through the Andes mountains in the Mendoza area; the international bridge between Posadas and Encarnacion, in Paraguay; an 8-kilometer section of the western access road of the federal capital; and a section of the circumferential avenue in Rosario; in addition to the completion of the remaining section of National Route 3, in Santa Cruz Province, to allow the paving to extend as far as Rio Gallegos.

BRAZIL

FIGUEIREDO SPEAKS OF ARGENTINE RELATIONS, OTHER ISSUES

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 19 Oct 79 p 2

[Interview with Joao Figueiredo, president of Brazil, date not given]

[Text] Brasilia--President of Brazil Joao Baptista Figueiredo said that the results of the agreement will be "positive," in exclusive statements to CLARIN.

The chief of the Planalto also indicated his optimism over future agreements between his country and Argentina in the sector of hydroelectric projects for the harnessing of the Uruguay River.

Figueiredo, who lived in Buenos Aires several years during his youth, said that the possibility of his making a trip to the Argentine capital "may be considered."

He also described relations between the two countries as "rich and complex" and spoke warmly of the existing need for "a permanently open channel of negotiations."

The complete interview follows:

[Question] In your opinion, what is the significance of this agreement and how will it influence the region?

[Answer] The signing of the technical-operational cooperation agreement between Itaipu and Corpus is a highly significant event in the context of relations between Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay.

Once again, it demonstrates the spirit of goodwill which moves the respective governments in their permanent effort to find solutions which better translate the aspirations for cooperation prevalent in our relations.

By associating ourselves with the package of understandings which is proposed for the region's progress, the agreement gives us incentive to persist on the pathway of cooperation and implementation of projects through an association of efforts.

Therefore, the impact of the agreement should be positive in the area of specific projects which link the countries of Latin America in a priority sector during this last quarter of a century, such as energy.

[Question] Negotiations on the Parana dams were considered an obstacle which Argentina and Brazil had to overcome to improve the level of their relations. Do you think that now, after the signing of this agreement, other possibilities of cooperation will open up, for example, in the nuclear sector?

[Answer] Relations between Brazil and Argentina are traditionally rich and complex. By virtue of the very intensity of our ties and the extensive spectrum of interests which guides us, it is important that there exist, as has always happened, a permanently open channel of negotiations to handle questions arising out of Brazilian-Argentine relations which are relevant to the two countries. In the development of our plan for coexistence it is important to note that we always take the path of finding solutions to assure the best interests of both parties. This predilection for understanding doubtless has exerted an influence so that relations between Brazil and Argentina have intensified without interruption. We share common traditions and defend similar positions on subjects of the highest relevancy in discussions in international and regional forums. The level of development of the two countries favors intensification of the cooperation existing in the most varied fields. Therefore, in principle, nothing stands in the way of the extension of that cooperation to the peaceful use of nuclear energy, as judged opportune by the two countries.

[Question] What are the concrete possibilities of initiating negotiations concerning other common projects, for example, on the Uruguay River?

[Answer] Recent meetings in the sector of special Brazilian-Argentine coordination commissions which were held in Buenos Aires permitted identification of convergent interests and definition of measures to increase commercial exchanges and economic and financial relations. Forecasts for this year permit us to hope that bilateral trade in both directions will reach the figure of about \$1.2 billion. Also promising are the understandings reached in the field of transportation and the possibilities of perfecting communications between the two countries. Great possibilities are also open in the sector of increased cultural, technological and scientific cooperation. As for the harnessing of the bordering stretch of the Uruguay River, common to Brazil and Argentina, studies on the subject are quite advanced, as the result of the agreements signed in 1972 between ELECTROBRAS [Brazilian Power Companies Inc] and Water and Electric Energy. The executive committee made up of representatives of the two organizations have completed the prefeasibility study of the entire bordering stretch of the river and has decided upon the three points for utilization projects: Garabi, Roncador and San Pedro. In this regard, the feasibility study for the Garabi project has been completed, with an anticipated capacity of 2.2 million. Complementary studies are now being conducted on the other two river-harnessing projects.

There is continuing contact between the two organizations on the subject of completing the studies which are of considerable interest for both countries in the formulation and implementation of their energy plans.

[Question] Will this agreement, which removes an obstacle that has influenced bilateral relations, permit us to contemplate the possibility of a visit by the president to Buenos Aires? If the answer is "yes," do you feel that this trip will materialize this year?

[Answer] Meetings between chiefs of state of friendly countries favor frank and open dialog on subjects of mutual interest and the establishment of personal contact which is very helpful to understanding between nations. Such meetings represent opportunities highly propitious for the enrichment of relations between countries, as generally understandings crystallize which make coexistence more intimate and which provide the guidelines for joint projects in the future. In the case of Brazil and Argentina, the two governments have been studying the proper time for a presidential meeting and it is natural that, keeping in mind the ties of friendship which unite us and the potential for cooperation which has continually characterized the bilateral relations, the matter may be considered.

[Question] An agreement between Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay will surely revitalize the Plate River Basin treaty. Mr President, do you think that this multinational organization, which has been in existence for 10 years, can enter a stage of tangible accomplishments?

[Answer] As I see it, the Plate Basin treaty, during its 10 years' existence, has favored plans to promote the development and integration of the region. With the signing of this treaty, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay intensified their cooperation and are joining forces, at the bilateral or regional level, in common interest initiatives in various sectors. The institutional mechanisms provided by the Plate Basin treaty permit an intensive and profitable exchange of information and a consequent identification of methods of cooperation in the sectors of natural resources, transportation, education and health.

I am sure that in the next few years, the Plate Basin treaty, which symbolizes the political will of the five countries of which it is composed, will continue to be, as it has been up to now, a flexible and operational legal instrument to make the region's aspirations for development and well-being take shape.

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CSO: 3010

BRAZIL

PROBLEMS IN CONNECTION WITH PARTY REFORM DISCUSSED

Rio de Janeiro MANCHETE in Portuguese 3 Nov 79 pp 98-101

[Interview with Senator Jose Sarney, president of the National Renewal Alliance, by Haroldo Hollanda; date and place not given]

[Text] With the coming party reform, Senator Jose Sarney will cease to be president of the ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] since the elimination of the present party groups is planned. But he will be assigned the duties of one of the main coordinators of the new party organization which will arise from the ashes of the ARENA to provide political support for the government of President Joao Figueiredo. As a result, Sarney's political responsibilities in the new party picture will be increased by new and greater duties.

In an exclusive interview granted to MANCHETE, Senator Jose Sarney undertook a profound analysis of the problems resulting from the party reorganization, as well as the main figures in our political life who will be involved in it. In his personal view, party reorganization is designed above all to put an end to the continuing confrontation between the government and the opposition, just as it has opposed the revolution to the counterrevolution. He added that the new parties will allow the party to emerge politically "from this confrontation characterized by conflict."

The president of the ARENA says he favors direct elections, although he regards indirect elections as equally democratic. "The basic question," he stressed, "is for the election to be legitimate." He explained that he personally favors direct elections because in countries such as ours, there is less manipulation in direct elections than in indirect elections.

Finally, Senator Jose Sarney regards the suggestion already made on various occasions by the president of the Congress, Senator Luiz Vianna Filho, urging the need for an understanding on the highest level among the most representative political forces in the Brazilian nation, as patriotic and timely.

[Question] Do you believe that the economic crisis we are experiencing may affect the process of more open political approach?

[Answer] This crisis is not peculiar to Brazil. It is a world crisis, resulting from various factors, among others the increases in oil prices, which as a result have led to a crisis in international trade. Within this context, our country will have to suffer the consequences, because all of the economies are interdependent today. I do not believe that the economic crisis will affect the more open political approach. We are beginning with the assumption that our economic and social development must be accompanied by an indispensable development of the political process. Moreover, President Ernesto Geisel, in a message to the Congress, took the opportunity to call the attention of the nation to the great gap which exists between the economic and social development of our country and our political development. The economic and social growth experienced by the country in recent years has not been accompanied by corresponding political development. This is the reason for the efforts we are undertaking, with the proper goal of achieving the necessary balance in the political, economic and social development of the country, such that these sectors can proceed and grow harmoniously.

[Question] What is the primary goal of party reform? Is the goal being sought really to isolate the radical groups in the opposition in a single party? Or does reform have a broader and deeper intent?

[Answer] The party organization comes within the political plans of President Figueiredo which he summarized very well in one statement: "I must make this country a democracy." The first stage in this program was carried out with the amnesty law, now being followed by the plan for party reorganization, which is designed, from the political point of view, to prevent us from continuing in this permanent and conflicting confrontation of the government against the opposition, the revolution versus the counter-revolution, ARENA and MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement]. With a return to institutional normalcy, with the atmosphere of open approach and the country experiencing a period of broad debate in all sectors, it is natural that we should seek an exit from this confrontation characterized by conflict, this Manichaeism. How? Through the parties, which are the functional tools of democracy, through the sponsoring of party reorganization which will be a step along the path of building permanent and institutionalized democratic values.

[Question] What role is Senator Tancredo Neves likely to play in the party reorganization in progress?

[Answer] Senator Tancredo Neves is truly a strong and vigorous leader, a politician equipped with exceptional capabilities and intelligence, a man who throughout his public life has accumulated great experience, which can be of the greatest usefulness in the transitional stage in which we find ourselves. He is a politician who has always played an important role in our political process and now this importance will be doubled, because he is a

part of a movement, a trend in the Brazilian opposition, which really represents a significant part of public opinion--that is the democratic option of the opposition, without the characteristics or dangers of that opposition which might embark upon the path of violence or damage to our national structures.

Threats to the Process

[Question] There are those who see the threat that the Brazilian political process will be "Mexicanized" with the idea of a single party supporting the government, provided with a sub-group mechanism. Is there a basis for these fears?

[Answer] Absolutely not: these are imaginary specters. Let us stick exclusively to the facts: any government, anywhere in the world, has its political party. The present government wants nothing else but to have its own party, legitimately. When it comes to party reorganization, what the government could not do was to manipulate groups with a view to simulating support, when in reality it only wants one source of support, to have its fundamental basis in its own party. Thus, unlike what such people believe, the purpose of the government is above all legitimate definition, making the process of popular representation clear and real, since it precisely separates the various political positions which will rally around the new party. In the case of the left wing, not only in Brazil but throughout the world, it is necessary to urge them to legitimacy within the political process. But there are many sorts of left wings. The authoritarian type of left wing, the left wing of violence, is opposed everywhere in the world by sincere democrats, because its members become tools destroying the stability of the process and the values of a truly democratic life.

[Question] How do you view the new moderate position of Mr Leonel Brizola? Is this new attitude sincere or does it represent a political disguise he is using under the present circumstances?

[Answer] I believe that Mr Leonel Brizola, who has had a long political career, has obviously paid for his past errors. He must have accumulated throughout the long years a fund of experience allowing him a new kind of political conduct. Obviously, we will always reserve judgment. But so long as Mr Leonel Brizola wants to participate in the process in democratic terms of free movement and political statements, I believe that his return can come about within the framework of a sector which has always existed in Brazilian politics, the so-called populist sector, oriented toward its own goals and interests, without any danger that we will slip back into that pre-1964 type of militant political action.

The Position of Miguel Arraes

[Question] What is your view of the position adopted by former Governor Miguel Arraes, who urges the need to establish a broad front and defends the need for maintaining the unity of the MDB?

[Answer] Former Governor Miguel Arraes has a rather clear political position on his proposals. Prior to 1974 he established a type of leadership which urged the breakup of the structures in the country. Now he maintains the same line, consistent with his viewpoint, again urging the need for structural changes. Although obviously he would not say he is a radical, he was incapable in the past of frustrating radical actions which were pursued behind the shield of his leadership. I am by nature opposed to any type of radicalism, of the left or of the right. I believe that his urging of a broad front today is inconsistent with the clarity needed in the political process in the period of detente. The moment requires that each leadership take its place, making its legitimacy in the party picture possible. But I believe that Dr Miguel Arraes, seeing that the reality in Brazil is otherwise, may alter these concepts and actions.

[Question] But how would you define Miguel Arraes from the political point of view, at the present juncture?

[Answer] I believe that he is a man of the left. And as such he has adopted positions which are often confused or can be confused with a type of left wing which wants to win power through violent processes. I do not believe that is the position of Mr Miguel Arraes personally. But this position can develop, since he, always participating in the politics of fronts, adept that he is, may be subjected to the undesirable directions these unpredictable movements adopt.

Winning Back Magalhaes Pinto

[Question] Do you believe that the movement of discontent in the ARENA may give rise to a party with an independent line, under the terms sought by some ARENA parliamentarians?

[Answer] There is no movement of discontent within the ARENA. What is true is that there can never be unanimity in a democratic political party. It must always seek its unity through the process of its thinking. The ARENA is made up of free men, each with his own opinion, and each has the right to discussion and to personal assertions. It must be remembered that since I took over as president I have fought for the establishment of a democratic system of discussion within the party. In other words, if we are seeking to find the path of democracy for the country, we must begin with our own household. And we have established this system of internal democracy, of broad debate, within the party. And this expression of self, natural in our democratic party, has given the impression that there are differences. In reality, there are not. What there has been is confirmation of a tool suited to the vitality of the party. We do not have profound differences, to the point of affecting the party structure. That does not exist. What does exist are personal problems, in large part relative to the regional situations, but limited to a very small area. It is this area which has revealed itself, always the same, always the same persons. Without destroying unity, we maintain discussion. And we know that a single view on all matters would be impossible.

[Question] Do you believe it is still possible that former Senator and Deputy Magalhaes Pinto can be won back into the government party, or will he pursue his own destiny, joining an opposition party organization?

[Answer] It is truly our desire that our old comrade, Deputy Magalhaes Pinto, who played a historical role at the time of the launching of the March 1964 revolution, will remain in the party. That is my view. Dr Magalhaes Pinto is a politician in the great tradition, who has already rendered inestimable service to the country, and we must do everything possible to keep him within our ranks.

[Question] How do you view the return of Mr Luis Carlos Prestes to the country? Do you believe that his presence can represent any type of threat to the regime or the process of democratic improvement?

[Answer] The return of Mr Luiz Carlos Prestes shows in a certain way what a great advance the country has made from the point of view of the validity of its institutions, since the more open political approach made it possible, through amnesty, for all of those excluded from the Brazilian political process to return. Now the return of Mr Luiz Carlos Prestes as a politician and as an individual is really one thing. His action as the leader of a party with the elimination of the other parties and the creation of a dictatorship of the proletariat and the destruction of democracy as its doctrine and ideology would be quite another. We must recognize that the return of Mr Prestes is a result of the process of political detente, but on the other hand, we should remain aware that democracy can never promote its own self-destruction. We cannot under any circumstances equip the hand which plans to destroy us.

[Question] Brig Gen Delio Jardim de Matos, on various occasions, has defended to the press the viability of direct elections for the presidency of the republic, provided everything proceeds normally until the end of President Figueiredo's term. Do you share this viewpoint?

[Answer] It is still very early to talk of the end of President Figueiredo's term, since he has just begun it. I believe that both direct and indirect elections are democratic. The problem is not whether elections are indirect or direct, but the basic problem is that they be legitimate. Personally, I favor direct elections, since in a country such as ours, they are less subject to manipulation than indirect elections. But it is premature to bring this problem up. In the case of the gubernatorial elections, we already have a definition in the party program itself, and I believe that the elections in 1982 will be direct.

[Question] Given that hypothesis, do you believe that the ARENA bench in the congress will approve the amendment originating with Deputy Edison Lobao on direct gubernatorial elections?

[Answer] This problem of the Lobao amendment involves a deeper political problem, for it involves the whole process of political detente. The initiative here should fall to the president of the republic, since General Figueiredo, as leader of the process, has all of the information and data of an overall nature which will enable him to make decisions as to the undertakings to be launched in this field. He took the initiative with amnesty, as well as with party reorganization. And, obviously, when he believes that the moment is ripe, he will take the initiative either for direct elections or for other measures he deems necessary to the perfecting of democracy. The Lobao amendment is an undertaking of a personal nature. Deputy Lobao is a great comrade of ours, a vice leader of our party, and on all occasions he has confirmed the personal nature of his proposal. The party is not permitted to vote for the Lobao amendment, nor for its merits, but on the basis of its belief that the initiative should fall to the president of the republic.

[Question] The president of the congress, Senator Luiz Vianna Filho, has often defended the view that there is only one way out of the Brazilian political-institutional dilemma: an understanding on the highest level among the most representative forces in the nation. What is your opinion of this view?

[Answer] I believe it to be a patriotic and very timely view. All countries, in times of difficulty, have sponsored movements for internal cohesion such as to be able to overcome these difficulties. In the case of Brazil, we know that we are in the midst of a process of a more open political approach, while suffering at the same time from the consequences of an international economic crisis, with effects on the domestic Brazilian social sector. This problem must therefore be the source of national political awareness, so that the nation can unite and truly establish a program of consistency based on those principles which should unite us, seeking to serve the greater interests of our people and the nation itself. The national conciliation movement is not oriented toward individuals, or the present, or one class. It is directed toward an aspiration and should constitute a proposal to be discussed and contemplated by all Brazilian citizens.

Conciliation Is Not a Personal Gesture

[Question] But some figures in the MDB, such as Senators Tancredo Neves and Amaral Peixoto, believe that a national conciliation proposal should come directly from the president of the republic. What do you think about this?

[Answer] I believe that a conciliation undertaking cannot be a personal gesture. It must be the product of a mature collective will, dictated by the country's needs. President Figueiredo has already shown this desire for conciliation when he extended his hand in a symbolic gesture. He has broken through all the hindrances which might exist in this regard and has done persistent work, particularly with a view to the destruction of those

barriers of separation and hindrance which existed until just a short time ago between men of differing political inclinations. With these difficulties overcome, a much more open meeting of men, positions, programs and ideas will be possible.

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OPPOSITION LEADER CRITICIZES POLITICAL REFORM PROCESS

Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 24 Oct 79 pp 3-4, 6

[Interview with Senator Paulo Brossard, by Raymundo S. Costa and Dirceu Brisola in Brasilia on 17 October]

[Text] In 1965, in a period when Senator Paulo Brossard de Souza Pinto, today the caustic leader of the opposition in the Senate, still believed in the liberal intentions of the revolution which triumphed in March of the preceding year, he suggested a "policy of conciliation" to President Humberto Castello Branco. He claimed at that time that it was not possible "to extend forever a division which had reached the brink of civil war." And he asked for understanding from those defeated: "It is not possible to ignore the other half--it exists," the president was told by the then-promising son of the Liberator Party, to which Castello Branco himself put an end that same year by promulgating Institutional Act No 2.

Fourteen years later, at the beginning of the present government term, Brossard, a native of Bage, Rio Grande do Sul, 55 years of age, with a law degree, and the father of three, who has gained fame as one of the most assertive critics of the government which followed that of Castello Branco, now glimpses the possibility of an understanding with the government. Systematically, he appeared at the installation of President Joao Figueiredo. But, since last week, an insuperable obstacle has developed in the path of this possibility--party reorganization. Or, as the senator calls it, the "so-called party reformulation," which will put an end to the present parties, the ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] and the MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] at the beginning of December. As of now, says Brossard, things will be different: "One day, General Figueiredo will have to talk with the opposition and he will have no interlocutor," was the challenge he issued in the interview he granted VEJA in his office in Brasilia on Wednesday of last week.

The interview with this opposition leader provided a picture of the difficult situation in which the MDB finds itself when it has to deal with basic questions. Brossard bypassed the evidence that there are individuals prepared to leave the party and avoided discussion of the growing intimacy,

for example, between the group headed by the governor of Rio de Janeiro, Antonio Chagas Freitas, and the supporters of the former governor of Pernambuco, Miguel Arraes, one of the beneficiaries of amnesty.

Finally, the senator seems unconcerned with his own dilemma: either he joins the left, with which he has little in common, or he will have difficulty finding an important role to play in the future party organization. For the time being, he is contemplating only the factors in the battle he is seeking to wage for the survival of the MDB.

Petty Politics on the Part of the Government

VEJA: You have just returned from a trip to find political reform practically underway. How do you view the solution adopted?

Brossard: I was shocked, discouraged and indignant about what is being done. Can this country be without problems? What can I hope of the government of my country which at this time, with this economic situation, with this social situation, has thought of nothing else for seven months? It would seem that there is no other problem in their minds. This is a dishonest process. Parties are not created by the government. In the more or less organized countries, the governments are the products of the parties. Here we have a government without a vote which seeks to organize party life. This means that everything is upside down.

VEJA: In recent years, the opposition has said that the great dilemma is not economic or social. The dilemma which the opposition itself has always posed is political. Isn't this what the government is dealing with?

Brossard: And since when is what the government is doing called politics? This is petty politicking. The problem is truly political.

VEJA: But the government is seeing to politics, in its fashion, but seeing to the political problem.

Brossard: No sir. What the government is doing here is not politics. I repeat, it is petty politics. It is something else. In truth, the economic problem, which has reached the point that it has today, is the result of an economic model conceived without consulting the Brazilian nation. The Brazilian people were excluded from participation in the major national decisions because there were half a dozen men with doctorates, office philosophers, who decided to think for Brazil and decide for the citizens of Brazil and here we have the results: thanks to a very authoritarian political model, the national decisions are being taken away from the people, from the most basic to the most important. For this reason there is one fact which leaps to the eye: the MDB is strengthening and the ARENA is weakening. The two-party system, then, which until yesterday was the superlative in universal wisdom, before and after Christ, is no longer valid.

VEJA: In what way does the MDB intend to deal with the reform?

Brossard: We will resist it to the last moment. We will resist because this is an arbitrary act. Not against us--it is an act against Brazil. Basically, it is this--they do not want to hand over power. That is the reality. It is that old mentality--it is ugly to lose--the sub-bossist mentality which prevails in the regime.

VEJA: What strength does the MDB have, practically speaking, to resist?

Laws Do Not End Parties

Brossard: The range of authority the government has, in all connections, is a fantastic thing. It includes economic power, direct and indirect influence--all this is being used to prove or to make it seem that the MDB is breaking up and that the dissolution of the parties is inevitable, a fait accompli. Well then, what is the reaction? The MDB is determined to deal with the problem. We are electing new officers at a time when the law did not call for electing new officers, in a time when there were not, precisely for that reason, even any internal disputes, no candidates to choose from, not a councilman, a prefect or a deputy--in a word, in the least favorable period for the successful holding of such convocations. Well then, the conventions in the key states were held as a demonstration of vitality, of impressive awareness.

VEJA: You maintain then that the MDB is in a position to survive?

Brossard: We are determined to remain as a party, not only to spend the patrimony which is ours, which we acquired through sacrifice, through privation, but also to defend a social heritage, a national patrimony. Why doesn't the government eliminate the Corinthians in Sao Paulo or the trade unions and International in Rio Grande do Sul? Why doesn't it issue a law putting an end to the Brazilian Literary Academy and the Trade Association? Because it cannot, this is not a subject for law. The government may even oppose literature, oppose academicians, but it cannot put an end to the Brazilian Literary Academy by means of a law. It cannot put an end to the trade union or the International. Now it wants to put an end to a political party.

VEJA: But that it can do.

Brossard: It cannot.

VEJA: Legally it can.

Brossard: It cannot. There you have it: legally, it cannot. A political party is a juristic person, gaining juristic personality with the registration of its bylaws with the Higher Electoral Court. Just as it cannot create a party, the law cannot eliminate one.

VEJA: But the government has submitted a draft organic law setting forth a series of requirements which the present parties are not in a position to fulfill.

Brossard: Ah, the law is fraudulent, then? Then it is fraudulent.

VEJA: The real question is whether the government has the means and the majority to do this.

Brossard: In that case, then, let's go home. We are wasting our time here. If we participate in public life on that hypothesis, that supposition, then . . . I have always resisted precisely this idea. One of the great misfortunes of this country is this fatalism: the government is a mythical, supernatural, divine, providential entity.

VEJA: It is not fatalism, it is the fact.

Brossard: Exactly. And why? Because of the deception which prevailed in this country for years. But despite all this, Brazil won the secret ballot, so that the voter has at least the freedom to vote without suffering the immediate consequences of government action. It was thanks to this resistance that we obtained an electoral court to audit the votes, to correct those places where deceit prospers. The electoral courts, at least in my state, count the votes cast. He who wins the votes is elected. I am not robbed of the votes I receive. And this was achieved despite the government. Taking all the risks, we have never failed to say that which needed to be said. That the political model was arbitrary, authoritarian; that the economic model was anti-national, contrary to the interests of the country; that this or that consequence would result. Thanks to this, my friend, we succeeded in this formidable achievement, which was the winning of national credibility and transforming ourselves into a party winning millions of votes without having anything to give, without having anything to promise, without even having the possibility of holding out a hope of a practical nature. We will resist. What I cannot accept is our embracing the concept that what the government decided is a fact.

VEJA: We can conclude from all you have said that the MDB is something more than the party front previously imagined.

Brossard: The MDB is a party. It is not a perfect party, but there is no perfect party. In addition, a party is not created in 12 years. This is another aspect I find criminal--undoing all that has been done in 12 years of work--I would almost say of forced labor. The political parties were eliminated by Institutional Act No 2 in 1965 not because they had shortcomings, but because they offered candidates. In order to eliminate the candidates, then, they eliminated the parties. This is like murdering in order to rob.

Antagonisms Within the MDB

VEJA: Do you not admit that there are different trends within the MDB?

Brossard: Obviously I do. If in the British Labor Party, a party 50 years old, more than that, having already headed the government in England more than once, there is a range of factions, I will tell you one thing: not even the good Lord could have made the MDB different in only 12 years.

VEJA: The fact is that in the case of the MDB, the trends are almost antagonistic.

Brossard: No. This "almost antagonistic" serves the purposes of the Planalto Palace. Moreover it nurtures this point of view and is greatly pleased by it. Now it is obvious that there is antagonism. A political party does not have the uniformity of a mineral substance, if only because it is made up of men. I believe that there is no man like another. There may be similar ones, but even this I do not think exists. A political party needs human elements, as numerous as possible, isn't that so? I could not wish for a political party with only 40 members, like the Brazilian Literary Academy, which is a literary society. What I need is a political party to create a majority, so that through the majority, it can govern, isn't that so? Then I must extend my arms to embrace the largest possible number.

VEJA: Do you recognize the right of autonomy for certain trends existing within the MDB, for example the PTB [Brazilian Labor Party] faction, which is seeking to have its own life?

Brossard: I have always believed that for any concept of a certain importance there is the right to organize politically. It is the government which does not think so, or at least has not thought so to date. For already in 1965 it ordered the destruction of the so-called small parties, including my Liberator Party, which was supposedly eliminated as a result of the law because it had not obtained the number of deputies and senators legally required for a party to function.

Freedom as to Number of Parties

VEJA: Senator, for 12 years or more the two-party system was a requirement. There was no physical possibility of establishing another party.

Brossard: It was Pedro Aleixo who said that.

VEJA: Isn't the government changing that which the opposition always criticized, the two-party system?

Brossard: That is not the case. If it were, I would make no criticism. But this is not what is wanted. What the government wants is to eliminate

the MDB under the false cloak of a multi-party system. So much so that it wants a multi-party system in the opposition. Gen Joao Figueiredo has already said this. This means a party reform with marked cards. Let us be very clear then. I was and I am in favor of a multi-party system. And I believe that it is up to society whether there should be three, two, four or five parties. What I cannot accept because of its fraudulent nature, its dishonest nature and its profoundly anti-social meaning is that all this which has been achieved with blood sweat and tears should be undone. The MDB was born of a company of shipwrecked survivors, in an era of wretchedness and infamy. And it seems that this has been forgotten. Those of us in that camp did not even have the right to hope. But after 12 years we have overcome all this. Should we now let it all go?

VEJA: But if this feeling is generalized within the MDB, it has only to meet the new requirements and continue as a single party on the basis of the new rule. The government party, for example, will continue united.

Brossard: We are being assassinated. The government says to us if you are so well off then, join together again and make the Caico municipal officers into the national board of directors and go on that way 20 more years.

VEJA: Do you believe it possible that the politicians presently in the MDB will succeed in maintaining the alliances which have held them together to date so that the party can survive the party reorganization?

Brossard: We are going to survive.

VEJA: But Senator, you are ignoring the groups within the MDB which want to have their own life. The PTB and Senator Tancredo Neves, for example.

Brossard: This business of Tancredo's supporters . . . I prefer not to mention names, because mine was associated with that of Synval Guazzelli (former governor of Rio Grande do Sul) as organizers of a party. Do you know how long it has been since I spoke with Guazzelli? Since July. We talked about many things, including politics. But we did not talk about the parties.

VEJA: Here a question of political convenience comes in. For example Senator Saturnino Braga says that he does not support the PTB. But it would seem that this would be a desirable alliance, for him, since he opposes Chagas Freitas.

Brossard: And there you are. You have the leader of the MDB in the Senate organizing a party with Guazzelli. I could do this but I would first have to abandon leadership of the MDB, if only on the moral issue. No one hesitates to toss my name about--not that this is in itself dishonorable. But the fact is that I, so long as I am a leader of the MDB, would be acting improperly if I did this.

VEJA: You have not answered the question.

Brossard: You mention Tancredo Neves. Have you heard him say he is organizing a party?

VEJA: Well, do you believe that the MDB, even if it has to change its name, or perhaps to fill new requirements, will continue as a party?

Brossard: First of all, this business of changing name is something grotesque. What is your name, Jose? No, now you are going to be known as Joaquim. Can the law do this? It cannot. And apart from not being able to, this is a grotesque thing. The law is a norm of a general and impersonal nature. Now this "argument" to the effect that a group is not a party because it does not have the word party in its name is one of those things which make people want to weep--weep with shame. The UDN [National Democratic Union] was not called a party, but a union. The Radical Civic Union, a great party in Argentina, with a formidable tradition, was not then a party.

The MDB as It Is

VEJA: Again you have failed to answer the question. Even if it has to change its name, even if it has to fill new requirements, will the MDB survive the reform?

Brossard: The MDB will reorganize itself and will continue as it is. It is reorganizing, the municipal conventions have already been held, the regional conventions have been held, and the national convention is imminent. In other words, the MDB will defend its personality.

VEJA: Do you believe then that the number of parliamentarians who, after the national convention, and on the basis of this result, will lead the party will not be substantial?

Brossard: For this reason, I can say that there will be none. Now I always recognize that any individual has the right to withdraw, because the party is a free association. Just as I joined, I can leave.

VEJA: There are MDB deputies who have told the press that if the "adesista" faction remains--Governor Chagas Freitas, the individuals linked with Governor Paulo Maluf, and former Governor Aluisio Alves--they will leave the party. None of this is after all accurate, in your view?

Brossard: I am giving you my opinion. Now there are certain persons who are MDB parliamentarians today and who have the intention of organizing another party. This is known. There are few, but it is known. Whether they will do this or not, I do not know.

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BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN POLITICAL DETENTE SEEN AS ACHIEVEMENT

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 7 Oct 79 pp 39-45

[Interview with Brazilian Labor Party leader Neiva Moreira by Sol de Carvalho, in Maputo]

[Text] Neiva Moreira is one of the leaders of the new Brazilian Labor Party (PTB) which will hold its first congress shortly in Brazil, where a political detente resulting from a strong mass movement occurring there made possible the return of many political leaders who were in exile, in particular PTB leader Leonel Brizola.

When we interviewed Neiva Moreira, who was already in Mozambique, we did not discuss only the Brazilian situation and the general principles of the PTB, but also the present situation of the revolutionary movement in Latin America. All of this was recorded in a long, exclusive interview, which we present here for our readers.

TEMPO: Neiva Moreira is a Brazilian and one of the members of the leadership of the Brazilian Labor Party. First of all, we would like to ask you what was the motive which gave rise to the PTB?

Neiva Moreira: Well, the PTB represents a popular political faction which has existed in Brazil for about 30 years. And at this point, when a political detente has developed, when progress is being made toward re-organization of the party picture, it is natural that the PTB too should return. I would like to explain to you that I never belonged to the PTB. I and many other individuals who will now join the PTB never before belonged to it, such that we have a certain objectivity for the judgment of this problem.

TEMPO: You say that the PTB has emerged due to a political detente in Brazil. What is this?

Neiva Moreira: Well, the political detente in Brazil has been expressed to a certain extent in greater freedom of the press and public opinion, in the amnesty and in a certain moderation (I would not say elimination), a decrease

in the rate of torture and political repression. All of this is not something given by the government but the result of the very powerful popular movement which developed throughout the country and is forcing the government to make these concessions. It is not a gift, not a favor, but rather a conquest.

TEMPO: And how does the PTB view its relations with other Brazilian political forces?

Neiva Moreira: Look, when about 150 leaders of the party in exile and in Brazil met in Lisbon recently for the first time, to discuss and draft a political program to submit to the party bases before the holding of its congress, this problem was broadly discussed and we defined the fact, in the document as well, that we are seeking an understanding, cooperation, a front, with all the anti-dictatorial democratic sectors in Brazil.

TEMPO: Does the PTB envisage a strategy for winning power?

Neiva Moreira: Obviously, the PTB wants to offer Brazil an alternative regime. I have not the slightest doubt that if an honest, proper election were held in our country today, the PTB would not only win the presidency of the republic but would carry the majority of the states and the great majority in parliament.

TEMPO: What about its social composition?

Neiva Moreira: The Labor Party was always a party with the workers as a base. And not only the trade unionized workers, but also that vast mass of other workers existing in Brazil who have always, with certain elements of the middle class, constituted its social base. I believe that in the future this base will be reestablished and we plan to include in the party, in addition to these middle-class elements, a whole broad sector of small businessmen, small and average peasants, intellectuals and professional workers, who make up what in Brazil is called the complex of Brazilian popular forces.

TEMPO: Does this mean that there will be a great ideological struggle, a clash among the various factions?

Neiva Moreira: There is already an ideological struggle. I would not say that it is great, because for the time being the party organization is still small. But I believe that at the congress which will be held in April of next year, we will have very profound ideological discussions. Now for example, at the Lisbon meeting, we had three days of discussion about entirely new problems for the labor sector. For example, the model of the socialist society we want.

TEMPO: Did you define your model of socialist society?

Neiva Moreira: Yes. The meeting revealed two trends. One believes that there is a democratic socialism, and if this is admitted, by deduction there must be a non-democratic socialism. And the other group, which includes us, all of the Mexican laborites and those from other parts of the world, maintain the thesis that socialism is by definition democratic and that to say "democratic socialism" would be the same as saying "Christian Christianity." When one speaks of Christianity it is not necessary to define it as Christian. And thus to speak of democratic socialism is to deny the very essence of socialism, which is democratic and popular.

TEMPO: Marxist-Leninist?

Neiva Moreira: The party did not define its line as Marxist-Leninist. I believe that one of the new conquests of the Labor Party is the right to belong to factions. Within the party there is a very large number of comrades who plainly define themselves as Marxist-Leninist. Brizola himself, in one of his addresses, said that we have Marxists, Christians, nationalists in general, all agreeing on a viable program for this stage, but one which really paves the way for an imminent socialist stage.

TEMPO: What can you tell us about the relations maintained by the Brazilian government with Africa?

Neiva Moreira: I think that in Brazil there are two concepts of relations with Africa, and in particular with the so-called countries with Portuguese cultures. One is the concept of the dominant system which includes not only the military, but above all the businessmen and the Brazilian bourgeoisie in general. This concept considers the market. There is open discussion, then, and speculation about how many jeeps Brazil will sell, how many machines, etc. I have seen articles in Brazilian newspapers in which, in discussing relations with these countries, it is said that "Marxism is one thing but business is another," that "the problem is to send people to sell," that "credit should be allocated," etc., etc. They are working from an absolute and total lack of understanding of what the revolutionary reality in these countries is.

How can one imagine that Mozambique, a country with a consistent ideological line, with a clearly defined socialist project, with absolute independence in its international relations, not only political but economic, social and otherwise as well, that a country like Mozambique, I was saying, could subordinate its view of the world to the question as to whether it is a buyer's market or a seller's market?

Our view is different. We know that there is a revolution in these countries, that Africa is a continent on the move, a continent in transformation. We have much in common, then, but above all we have in common the fact that we are exploited by the same system, that capitalism is sponsoring the aggression in Angola and Mozambique, occupying Namibia, exerting pressure on Botswana--in a word, that it supports reactionary

dictatorship, completely anachronistic, in Africa. It is this same capitalism and this same system which oppress us.

And we also have in common a conviction which is triumphant today in many parts of Africa and a profound aspiration elsewhere, while with us it is an awareness which is becoming dynamic of the fact that one cannot deal with or eliminate the effects of an oppressive system without getting at its causes. And its fundamental cause is called "international dependence on the capitalist system."

TEMPO: In this connection do you foresee the possibility of strong cooperation with the young revolutionary countries?

Neiva Moreira: At the party congress we will work for a clear Third World definition by the Labor Party. I do not want to tell you that this is the view of all the comrades in the party. It has already been said elsewhere that even on the extreme left there is a right, a center and a left. The more so in a party which is in a way made up of many classes, in the process of formation, emerging from a 15-year dictatorship, confronting great problems in political discussion, one cannot fail to see that there is also a right-wing faction. But I would not say a right-wing right faction but a left-wing right faction. However we, a very large group of laborites, of Brazilian comrades, comrades in exile, will really struggle for a Third World definition and for a policy of absolute unity with the liberation movement throughout the world (not unity on paper, but militant unity, as has always been our point of view and our orientation) and of close relations of support to new undertakings. We will have much to learn from this experience with the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa.

TEMPO: On another level, there are strong relations between the racist regimes in southern Africa and certain Latin American regimes, and this leads us in a way to your position as international editor of the periodical TERCEIRO MUNDO. In particular where Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay are concerned, there are strong links with South Africa. How does Brazil view this? Are there plans for combating this situation?

Neiva Moreira: In Brazil there is united opposition to the racist government of South Africa in an effort to bring Africans closer together and avoid problems with the Arabs. The current Brazilian government has taken a public position condemning the racism and isolation of South Africa. Now if in a right-wing, reactionary government, this is the position, how much more so within the popular forces! We believe that it is necessary not only to oppose, but in fact to provide objective and material strengthening for the popular governments and movements which are combating South African racism. My analysis is as follows.

South Africa is playing the same role as Israel does in relation to the United States. When the United States can act directly, it does so. When it cannot, it moves its pawns. With the problem in southern Africa, it acts

through the Republic of South Africa. In the problem in Latin America it has begun to act through Israel. For the first time in history, thousands and thousands of Latin Americans were killed by Israeli machine guns, Israeli rockets, and planes (the logistic base of the Somoza dictatorship).

There is Zionist weaponry in Guatemala, El Salvador, Argentina, Chile and other Latin American countries. Thus I think that we must continue to combat South Africa, to combat the Zionist and expansionist policy of Israel, but we must above all concern ourselves with the main source. These are branch affiliates and not the "mother company," because the latter is called U.S. imperialism. It is that which is the main enemy.

TEMPO: You are one of the officials of TERCEIRO MUNDO and you follow the whole struggle in Latin America closely. What do you think the present overall situation is?

Neiva Moreira: In Latin America there is a great upsurge in the mass movement. This can be seen in Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia (where there is a virtual state of war throughout the country). Central America is a volcano from one end to the other. Even in Paraguay, which is a country with brutal repression, there are beginning to be signs of reaction. The fatigue with the military governments in Chile and Argentina and Uruguay and their limited political space is obvious.

This is not due either to North American policy nor to the human rights policy, which is applied according to the specifications of the United States. It is due instead to the people, a popular resistance struggle on the part of the Latin American peoples' masses.

There is a tactical coincidence here. We want to see ourselves free of these governments and truly to open up democratic prospects for ourselves, for we are certain that through the exercise of democracy we will rapidly reach socialism, which is the aspiration of our era and our people. The United States is faced with a tactical problem. It knows that all these dictatorships, concealed or otherwise, which it has imposed in Latin America can no longer be sustained today. What then to do? Instead of forcing desperate situations and imposing military decisions which would result in civil wars which could lead to the loss of the interest they hold (the multi-national companies, the factories, communications, part of the oil, etc), the Americans are thus seeking to find conciliatory solutions, in which faces change, costumes change, but the essence of power does not change. To some extent, it is the European social democrats who engage in this activity of changing something to remain as they were. I would say more precisely the German social democrats, for there are others (Sweden and Holland) who are not participating directly in this activity.

The Americans want a modernization of capitalism. Above all they want to attract the most valuable, the most technically knowledgeable part of the workers' class into the industrial system they have created, in order to

make of them a tool of resistance to the vast social pressures being exerted throughout the country. This is obvious in Brazil.

I think that the two things, both the direct U.S. maneuvers and those of the social democrats, are doomed to failure, because there are only two alternatives in Latin America. Either they will impose power through raging dictatorships which will have to be more violent and bloody than those presently in existence, or else they will have to allow a real, democratic opening which will inevitably create the conditions for the establishment of socialist regimes, regimes differing in level of advancement, but socialist.

TEMPO: Does Nicaragua come within this context?

Neiva Moreira: Nicaragua was one of the great detonators of all this. There was a struggle for more than 45 years, dozens of military victims, an infinite capacity for sacrifice--and in the very bosom of the empire! It was not Somoza whom the people overthrew. Somoza was a shameful, seething, Mafia puppet. In truth, it is U.S. imperialism which has now been overthrown in Nicaragua. There is not the slightest doubt of that.

And why was it overthrown? Because it was impossible to sustain it. It would have had to deal with civil war on a Latin American level. There were already combatants in almost all the countries. Armaments were already arriving from all sides, from the revolutionary world outside Latin America. Men such as Gen Omar Torrijos were playing an extraordinary role in all this. Torrijos was one of the logistic leaders of the war in Nicaragua. Had this war lasted three or six months longer, we would have had a Latin American convulsion without precedent.

Thus I believe that Nicaragua is a "divider of the waters," representing a decisive moment in Latin American history, and this should be taken into account.

Now there are other Nicaraguas there. The situation in El Salvador is extremely difficult for the regime. That country has a dictatorship which is not a family one like that of Somoza, but a caste dictatorship. In Guatemala there have been more than 70,000 deaths in recent years and it has a regime of bandits and criminals. Honduras comes within this category too, although the military there have been more skillful.

Who can imagine any longer that these people will tolerate the situation indefinitely? And it is not only in Central America. The situation in Peru is difficult for the regime. In Bolivia, any attempted coup today could develop into civil war.

Thus there is a new reality in Latin America today, and it is important for the African comrades to understand this because they can help us, above all

with their experience and their realism. I would like, for example, for many Latin American comrades here to be able to exchange political experiences with the comrades of Mozambique. For example, that of Comrade Samora Machel: the skill, the precision, the efficient and realistic way in which he pursued a war against factions which in themselves alone could have guaranteed that victory was impossible. Nonetheless they were overcome.

For this reason I believe that the great challenge we face today is to exchange our experiences, because there is just one struggle.

TEMPO: Will there be an exchange?

Neiva Moreira: The fact that you are here talking to us, expressing interest in our problems; the fact that TEMPO, NOVEMBRO, NO PINTCHA, and other journals, even rightist ones, are devoting so much space to Latin America; the fact that this movement of nonaligned nations, despite all the problems, has manifested great moral and political solidarity--these things make us believe that there is a real commitment on the part of the peoples of the Third World to a single path.

TEMPO: There is currently in Brazil a large mass movement expressing itself in general strikes in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. This movement has also created real leaders on the workers' level. What does the Labor Party think will happen and how will it play a role in this movement?

Neiva Moreira: The Labor Party must above all heed its name. Brizola said that the inspiration, the spinal column of our party must be the workers. This is a statement he has frequently made.

These strikes were inevitable. There have been 15 years of wage oppression, of robbery and exploitation, and therefore it was inevitable that this should happen. Now what is happening is that they are revealing not only the great organizational capacity of the workers but a great capacity for struggle. I think that we will not only advance, as we are already doing, to support these workers' claims, but we also want the party to be very close to the workers' struggle. We do not want to convert the trade unions, the union and social organizations of the workers into vehicles for our political ideas, but we do want to be in the vanguard of their demands.

Really, what is happening in Brazil with regard to wages and social problems is a dramatic expression of savage capitalism.

TEMPO: For a long time the opposition in general waved the banner of amnesty, return to the state of law, etc., but at this time we see that, to a certain extent, it is the bourgeoisie itself which is taking up the banners to put these things into practice. Can this lead to the political disarming of the workers' demands, or do they lack the strength to carry this forward?

Neiva Moreira: Well, there is a contradiction within the industrial bourgeoisie. There is one sector which affiliated with the international companies as a lesser partner, but which is now being driven off and oppressed, and its factories are being closed and it is losing control of the enterprises. And there is a sector which is again speaking of "economic nationalism," of "resistance," etc. Well then, this is a given moment in Brazilian life. But in no way can these people assume responsibility for political leadership, because they could readily return tomorrow to the same positions which were at the base of the coup, the military dictatorship, in 1964-65.

In no way do I think that these maneuvers weaken the popular organization, the trade union organization. On the contrary, there is very great clarity about this.

In Brazil only a ferocious, bloody military dictatorship, which would lead the country into a very difficult situation, could deal with this problem temporarily. But given the present picture, I do not see any way to prevent the social advance which the country is experiencing.

TEMPO: Does this mean that the present detente in Brazil cannot be sustained?

Neiva Moreira: They want to provide an opening five centimeters wide. They have already been forced to go to 20. Every day there is an advance: the people gain new hope, new capacity for struggle and will demand considerably more, will they not?

Amnesty is an example of this. Amnesty is an achievement of the people. And there is no doubt that the rest of the comrades who have not been granted amnesty will be, or they will seek some other legal form so that those outside the country can return. And a few months from now the amnesty campaign will be much more vigorous, much more demanding and much more radical than this phase just completed, from which many of us benefited.

TEMPO: One last question: What is your position with regard to the Communist Party?

Neiva Moreira: In the documents we are distributing as a basis for the congress, we fully demand that the Brazilian Communist Party be made legitimate. This is a peaceful point on which there is no controversy. Thus the party will struggle to have all parties, all factions, including the Brazilian Communist Party, made legal.

5157

CSO: 3001

BRAZIL

CZECHOSLOVAK PAPER INTERVIEWS LUIS CARLOS PRESTES

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Oct 79 p 6

[Interview with Secretary General of Brazilian Communist Party [PCB]
Luis Carlos Prestes, date and place not indicated]

[Text] Recently the Brazilian Government announced an amnesty which permits over 5,000 political exiles to return to Brazil. After many years of exile, the leading representatives of the Brazilian Communist Party can return to their motherland, among them the secretary general of the party Central Committee, the legendary people's leader Luis Carlos Prestes (who just yesterday left Moscow, where he has lived for many years). The Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG published an interview with him in which Comrade Prestes spoke of just this newest development in Brazil and the tasks of the democratic forces in that country.

[Question] How do the Brazilian Communists look on the amnesty order of the Brazilian Government?

[Answer] In our judgment this action is in no way a gift. The amnesty is an important result of the struggle of the masses against the dictatorship. It was a long path that led to this success. As is well known, the power in Brazil has been held by a military dictatorship for one and a half decades and during the existence of this regime it has not succeeded in solving even one of the basic problems of our society. On the contrary, with the passage of the years the contradictions and conflicts have appeared in continually sharper and more complex form.

For example, there has been great growth in the large landowner caste and the role of the latifundists and at the same time an increase in foreign, particularly North American, capital so that whole branches of the economy have come under the control of international monopolies. The polarization between rich and poor has intensified--today 10 percent of the population disposes of 50.2 percent of the national revenue while another 10 percent shoved out to the fringes of society has only 0.87 percent.

This has all caused an increase in people's dissatisfaction and the isolation of the regime. The process has gone so far that even the Brazilian bourgeois conservatives generally are of the opinion that the regime must be given a new form, even though the "reformation" would actually not change the repressive nature of the establishment at all. In keeping with these ideas the dictatorship has tried to broaden its social base with the aid of social reformers. Under pressure from the growing tension in society and as a result of initial successes in the battle against the dictatorship the military government had to withdraw some of its cruelest and most reactionary measures. In the spring of this year the new president took office with a partially changed situation. His assumption of office took place at a time when the biggest strike movement in Brazil's history was breaking out; in the last 6 months over 2 million workers went on strike. The trade unions mobilized such a mass of people that the government was finally forced to start a dialogue with them.

These conditions naturally led to new emphasis for the long struggle for amnesty. For example, women's committees for amnesty were formed and highly placed representatives of the Catholic Church raised their voices. However, one must realize that the amnesty announced is not entirely the same as what the committees were fighting for. The democratic and progressive forces are demanding a general amnesty without restrictions for political prisoners and political emigrants and exiles. The government's actions, however, speak of a limited amnesty which does not include, for example, those people which it calls terrorists. Thus the prison gates remain closed for more than 200 political prisoners. It should also not escape our attention that the declaration leaves the repressive structure untouched and discriminatory laws remain in effect. For example, the substantially fascist, strongly anticommunist law on "national security" remains in effect. The regime continues to prevent legalization of our party's activities. So we can return home but as leading Communist Party functionaries we cannot meet together, not even three or two of us, since the governmental agencies see that as "an attempt to reestablish or restore a banned organization." We are therefore returning home with our comrades not to continue the battle for legalization of the party, since a true democracy is unthinkable without free activity by the Communist Party.

[Question] Besides their efforts to legalize the Communist Party, what other goals are the democratic and progressive forces pursuing?

[Answer] The present amnesty, despite all its faults, expands our opportunities for the struggle for democratic changes. Our most important task is obviously the democratization of Brazilian society, which includes doing away with the repressive laws, gaining freedom for the activities of political parties and the independence of trade unions. In Brazil today only two political groups can operate: ARENA [National Renewal Alliance], which is in full support of the regime, and MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement]. This second group brings together the

forces which did not want to compromise themselves by open support of the dictatorship. The government would now like to expand the number of parties by a decision "from above" and at the same time divide the opposition. As long as the freedom of the political parties to organize and operate is not guaranteed, the communists will strive to maintain the unity of the MDB and they would like for all patriotic, democratic, progressive, and influential opposition forces to form and support a unified front. In this situation we feel that it is very important for the opposition to work together and our experience tells us that there are opportunities for that.

[Question] All the leading representatives of the PCB can now return home. How have they accepted this and what information have you received about their decisions?

[Answer] Those comrades who have already returned home were greeted with joy and enthusiasm. There have not been any incidents. In this connection perhaps the most important event was the return of Comrade Gregorio Bezerra, a member of the party Central Committee. Among those who were persecuted he was one of the ones who suffered the most in the dictatorship's torture chambers. Now he was greeted by 2,000 people in Sao Paulo and 3 days after his return he met with the Cardinal of Sao Paulo. We want to get home as quickly as possible to continue our struggle.

6285

CSO: 2400

RIGHT WING GROUP REPORTEDLY INTIMIDATES LEFTISTS

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 20 Oct 79 p 13

[Text] Sao Paulo, 19 Oct (AFP)--Brazilian intellectuals, politicians and scientists who profess Marxist ideologies or oppose the German-Brazilian nuclear agreement signed in 1975, were threatened with death by a neo-Nazi group calling itself the Reorganized Nazi Movement (MRN), it was revealed here today.

The revelation was made by the State Department of Political and Social Order [DEOPS], the political police of the state of Sao Paulo, after receiving a complaint from Lourdes Cedran, wife of Physicist Mario Schenberg, one of the most vehement critics of the German-Brazilian nuclear agreement, who was attacked in her own home by two youths who said they belonged to the MRN.

Lourdes Cedran said that when she was attacked she was alone at home, and that according to them the attackers were looking for the papers of the "old man" (Schenberg).

In addition, added the wife of the scientist, before leaving, the youths said that "the next one will be Mario Gruber," a Sao Paulo painter who some days later received anonymous telephone calls threatening his life.

Gruber stated that the voice is always that of a woman, who in one of the threatening telephone calls called him a "dirty communist."

For Gruber, these threats are an "incident of extreme seriousness because Brazilian intellectuals are the object of serious threats, which make up an obvious campaign of intimidation. Those who are threatened are persons who are active in public life in different areas and are very interested in the process of democratization.

"The objective of these threats is that of establishing fear and the reason is not only the nuclear agreement but the democratic process, because it is through this process that the agreement will or will not become valid," said Gruber, emphasizing that "threats are aimed at the Brazilian democratic process, seeking to silence a thinking sector, which is in a condition to have an influence on the process and on public opinion."

Nuclear Agreement

Mario Schenberg, in turn, commenting on the threats, said he was certain that the break-in of his home last 13 September "is linked to the German-Brazilian nuclear agreement."

According to Schenberg, the anonymous voice in a telephone call stated that "nothing would be done against me and other physicists so as not to make us heroes. The target would be our families."

The physicist also recalled that in statements to the DEOPS he had stated that the "German-Brazilian nuclear agreement was in the hands of Nazis and that a leader has already made 12 trips to Brazil to discuss the subject."

The physicist said in conclusion: "These threats have the objective of silencing the critics and creating obstacles to the process of democratization of the country."

Investigation of the MRN and its threats began at the end of last month--September--when those threatened decided to ask for help from the Justice and Peace Committee of Sao Paulo, whose chairman, Jose Carlos Dias, made the complaint to the Secretariat of Public Safety of Sao Paulo.

Dias said that "it is possible that this movement of the extreme right may be infiltrated by agents in charge of repression who are interested in establishing a system of radicalization."

Neither did he discard the hypothesis that "everything was done by fanatics whose actions, however, still place the lives of anyone interested in the process of democratization in danger."

Jose Carlos Dias also indicated that Lourdes Cedran received an anonymous telephone call at her office in the Sao Paulo Palace of Arts, of which she is a director, which said that they were going to make a "becerro [calf] of Bezerra," referring to Gregorio Bezerra, veteran Brazilian communist leader who recently returned from exile. This call was received on the same day that she was attacked in her home.

The chairman of the Justice and Peace Committee said that businessman Jose Midlin also received threats and that in one of the anonymous calls, the voice, which identified itself as that of a member of the MRN, advised him to "prepare himself because he was a marked man."

Sao Paulo Secretary for Public Safety Octavio Gonzaga Junior, said that the political police has already begun investigations to discover those responsible for the threats against intellectuals, politicians, businessmen and artists of the fine arts in the name of the self-styled "Nazi Reorganization Movement."

According to famous Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal, several members of the Nazi movement live in Brazil. Last year Gustav Franz Wagner, a former SS sergeant, was arrested after having participated in a gathering of former Nazis in a city of the interior of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

The extradition of Wagner to the FRG was denied by the Federal Supreme Court (STM), the highest court of justice in the country, last June.

8908

CSO: 3010

NEW DEMOCRACY GROUP LEADER VIEWS GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION

Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 1 Nov 79 pp 14-16

[Interview with Gerardo Monckeberg, a leader of the New Democracy Group, in Santiago, by M. Angelica Bulnes; date not indicated]

[Text] A group of young professionals, mostly former university union members, a few months ago decided to organize to defend the institutional process and the reforms proposed by the government, by taking a political position. The group, called New Democracy, has shown that it does not want to be a political movement or to have registered members, but that it does want to offer answers and political ideas about the "obvious offensive on the part of the opposition."

In the recent statement published on a full page of EL MERCURIO, they basically support all the principles behind the new institutional system and those which, to some extent, have inspired the constitutional draft. They sum up their "commitment" in 12 points, calling for, among other things, a democratic system in which there is economic liberty, universal suffrage to elect "the major part of the political authorities," and political parties without special privileges with regard to independent sectors. They claim to support a "prompt approval of the new constitution by means of a free, secret, and informed plebiscite," and consider that the new institutional system should be in full operation "by the second half of the decade we are now entering."

Finally, they reject "an impossible indefinite perpetuation of the present military government," because in their opinion, this possibility has been viewed with disfavor by the government itself.

With this extensive statement, the group of former university unionists has again become an issue in political circles. Some call them "too strong supporters of the government." Others admire them "for being the only group that has been able to get organized to support the government," and there are also some who think that the New Democracy positions will have no popular support because they are "extremely conservative."

In order to clear up some uncertainty and to learn more in depth about what the authors of the document really think, QUE PASA spoke with Gerardo Monckeberg in his brightly decorated office in a Santiago bank.

In an interview some years ago, the reporter said that Monckeberg --at that time a university leader of the National Party--was surprising because of his extreme youth and his movie star looks. Today he is still surprising, and for the same two reasons. The difference is that after leaving the university, Gerardo Monckeberg became a thorough young professional.

An attorney, 28 years old, married to Maria Eugenia Zanartu and the father of a 10-month old baby girl, he feels somewhat hesitant about being interviewed because "I'm not used to it anymore." But in a little while he is confidently explaining his start in politics. Although he is the son of a doctor and former national deputy, Gustavo Monckeberg, he says that politics was not his main concern until the time when the problems of Popular Unity began.

That period was significant; he joined the youth movement of the National Party and worked both within the University of Chile and on a national level.

Gerardo Monckeberg is serious and an idealist. The only time during the interview when he laughed out loud was when asked him if he identified himself, as a young executive, with the "Cuesco Cabrera" character created by Coco Legrand. His reply came immediately. "Of course I do--especially with the ulcers! But Legrand doesn't include the really dismal part of our role--the overwork and the personal and family sacrifices that means. Furthermore," he went on to say, "as a young executive nobody gets rich. The pay goes to cover traditional consumer goods: a car, a lease on a small house, and owning a color television."

The University Union Movement and Politics

[Question] Are you unhappy about the political agitation of your university days?

[Answer] Yes, extremely unhappy. What I look back at with most bitterness is my lack of hope for the future. At that time I thought that, if some great event did not happen in Chile, our fall into marxism would be irremediable, which meant total frustration. Deep inside, I still feel that way.

[Question] Do you believe that this created a sort of aversion for politics in the university youth of that time?

[Answer] Yes, I would say so.

[Question] Is that why, after 11 September, you turned away from the militants in the old National Party and joined the university group?

[Answer] No, no. When an 11 September comes along, that means much more than a military uprising. You have to start from that fact and if not, it means not understanding anything about what happened. In Chile there was a political and institutional exhaustion, an aggravation caused by politics, and there was social disorder, for which I blame the political parties in part, including the National Party. Our country was caught up in a struggle between life and death. After 11 September, I began to work with the National Department of Youth as a way of making a contribution to the job that needed to be done, and there I got to know the leaders of the university union movement better. And with some of these people we are now forming, as professionals, the New Democracy group.

[Question] But you shared the union ideas?

[Answer] For me the union movement was nothing more than a genuinely university movement whose fundamental objective was to protect the university from political interference and from being used as a tool. On leaving the university, everyone is free to think what he wants about politics, and there is no contradiction in terms--and in fact it happens--for a university unionist to at the same time take a social democratic position or a Christian democratic position. The same thing is not true of the marxists; they can not be unionists because they don't believe that the university should be autonomous.

[Question] Then the New Democracy group is not a new political disguise for the university movement?

[Answer] No. It doesn't mean that the unionist movement has evolved and from a university movement become a political movement; these are two different things. The fact that the New Democracy group may take a political stand does not contradict the fact that a majority of its members may be former university unionist people. That is a matter of people and not of movements, because institutions are what they are and they must be kept free from being used as political tools, which would weaken them. For example, in this office I do "union" work--I maintain that this is the best bank in Chile--but this does not keep me from being against the constitutional report of the Group of 24.

The Challenge

[Question] Why did you decide to take a political position?

[Answer] That is not hard to explain. All the people who took part in the university movement still have the same concerns, even though there is no threat to the university now...

[Question] Is there some other type of threat?

[Answer] No, today there is a challenge, and young people can not let this opportunity slip by, since they, with their very lack of experience and their concentration, may go farther with their projections. Now the country is in order, it is possible to look backward while at the same time letting the imagination run toward the future, so that new political and social structures can be created.

[Question] But in your statement, rather than projecting new ideas for the future, you support all the government proposals, without asking for anything more.

[Answer] We believe that the government is oriented in the right direction and is making an enormous effort to seek a suitable institutional system and economic stability that will make security, justice, and freedom possible. It can not be forgotten that we have, to a certain extent, a psychological motivation: we were part of an unstable institutional system, unstable to the point of collapse, which we of course don't want again. We saw a ship sinking, and if we look for the causes of the shipwreck, we see that the ship's structure was unsound, or had decayed, or the captain was sailing it badly. Now we have to try a new ship that will carry us across the ocean.

[Question] And how do you envision this country when it reaches the other shore?

[Answer] I would like it to be a country in which there exists the possibility of full human development in freedom, in which justice reigns in the most absolute terms, and in which there is no vestige left of a lack of opportunity for anyone. The fact that there are people who suffer from a lack of opportunity and from lack of economic resources greatly distresses me, and in seeking solutions, I give priority to this problem. Until poverty is brought to an end in Chile, we can not talk about a new society, about change, or anything else.

[Question] Do you believe that the present economic system will provide this solution?

[Answer] Yes, I think that with the social market economy it is quite likely that we will manage to solve Chile's economic problems. At least, these are the indications we have. We are merely getting started and this has to be considered dynamically over a period of time. First it was necessary to bring order into the economy, to see what we had. We are starting, but the bases have been laid so that the problem will be solved.

[Question] How would the political forces interact in this nation of the future?

[Answer] As time goes by I become more and more certain that the political schema will be a varied one. With an accelerated economic process, I don't believe that we will go on thinking in terms of right, left, and center.

The Opposition

[Question] Others, on the contrary, believe that the political recess has demonstrated that the ideological schemas do not change and that the most representative leaders remain.

[Answer] That is a debatable point. It seems to me that some of these leaders don't move anyone. For example, Patricio Aylwin is in the Group of 24, sharing this group's critical position about the government. Does that necessarily mean that this is what Christian Democracy thinks? I don't think so. I know so many Christian Democrats who don't share that view, who are not thinking of a Christian Democratic political, social, and economic structure!

[Question] And what do you believe they are thinking about?

[Answer] They are searching; at times they support the government. Let's look at the situation of Juan de Dios Carmona, a man who has given himself totally to the search for new horizons. How many people have taken this course in Christian Democracy! I think so many have.

[Question] Do you believe, as some people on the right think, that Christian Democracy, in addition to being a political position, is a matter of lifestyle and a way of viewing reality?

[Answer] I agree that Christian Democracy is a way of looking at things; it is a way of always being undecided, of not getting involved in anything. For them, everything may or may not be, a mental attitude which is expressed in politics. Look at what happened in the UP [Popular Unity], flirting with one side, then with another. It is true that many people have this attitude, but as long as this goes on and nothing positive is proposed, we will have to dispense with their criticisms. With the constitutional report, if they want, as it seems, only to give a light "touch-up" to the Constitution of 25, and want to try to solve all the country's problems that way, that means they simply haven't understood anything at all. They won't get anywhere that way because the Chilean people are not fools, and they aren't thinking about reviving the past. In my opinion, that is the cause of the opposition's downfall: it is an elitist opposition.

Conservatives?

[Question] And your group isn't elitist?

[Answer] If you consider it within a static situation, yes, because as professionals with a university background, we certainly don't represent all the people of Chile, but our positions have a national basis. We are trying to interpret all sectors with their social variables, offering a renewed and distinct institutional system. Anything else is being short-sighted.

[Question] In the statement you published you claim to be anti-socialist. That is the first time any group has made such a statement. What does that mean exactly?

[Answer] The main idea is to oppose any state socialism, because that restricts liberty. We will oppose the form of socialism that advocates the state as a fundamental element of the political, social, or economic process.

[Question] Does your group support the constitutional draft as it was submitted to the Council of State?

[Answer] No, we aren't going to support the Ortuzar plan without reservations. We do agree with many points of the bill; we don't consider it moralistic, because what it says are basic values which I think are shared by all Chileans, but it might happen that, once the report of the Council of State is delivered, we may not agree with the entire bill.

[Question] But you aren't asking for a broad constitutional debate as some other sectors are doing, sectors which also support the government.

[Answer] We do support a broad debate, but we want it done on a good level, with serious proposals, not like those presented by the Group of 24. It must be done with in-depth criticisms.

[Question] In your opinion, what might be some of the most important issues which should be debated?

[Answer] First of all, a debate on the economic system. The opposition should make clear what role the state will play, whether it will have a secondary role or will be a fundamental factor. If someone does not like the social market economy, let him propose a new system, but the only rational system outside of this one is the 14 steps proposed by Popular Unity. The rest is just a combination that could be applied to any system.

[Question] Among the former members of the National Party, there are some who think that your group, New Democracy, will have no popular support because your position is too conservative. What do you think?

[Answer] Nonsense! In the National Party, they used to brand me as a Christian Democrat because I had centrist or more advanced positions. My opinions are the same as those of the former president of the National Party. The party filled a fundamental historic function. There are ideas that were current at that time which still may be of use, and it is legitimate to do so, but a person would have to be very narrow-minded to try to go back to that system. The National Party

fought a good fight in the democratic political arena; others fought in different arenas, either in the unionist movement or in violence. But that is over and past history can't be revived. Still, I am sure that if I were to sit down to talk with the former nationalists, we would agree on most of our ideas.

[Question] Could you work together on a joint political program?

[Answer] Of course we could, but we are starting with a specific political program, and not just with particular criticisms.

7679
CSO: 3010

COLUMNISTS CONTINUE COMMENT ON INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Political Participation Needed

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 4 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Pablo Rodriguez Grez: "Pinochet--A Pending Definition"]

[Text] Persistent rumors have been going around in recent days to the effect that President Pinochet will organize a term congress on bases similar to those employed by General Ibanez during his first administration. Parallel to that, publications and comments reveal indications as to a definite tendency in the Council of State to maintain the 1925 Constitution in general outline with some amendments but without any effect on a stronger presidency.

We must thus keep in mind that the process and the institutional debate reveal two singularly negative aspects. On the one hand, they are developing in an excessively hermetical atmosphere, in a body whose deliberations are secret, made up of persons intimately committed to Chile's political past, unreservedly devoted to constitutional traditionalism. On the other hand, as the anticipated phases are accomplished--study commission and Council of State--the weak political structures of the regime will be standardized with the help of a philosophy that does not correspond to the one that predominated on 11 December 1973.

Put in another way, the construction of the institutional edifice may in the end turn out to be the work of a very small group who, acting beyond the pale of the popular will and the ideas advocated by the chief of state himself, would rewind this country's political evolution to the same point where it was in 1925. It is important to note in this respect that groups which are in open opposition to the Military government agree, although with a more extreme attitude, with the idea of readjusting the skeleton of the political charter in force until 1973, revising some of its provisions in order to satisfy the most distrustful and sensitive (prohibition on Marxism for a certain period of time, possibility of a second presidential term, limitation of electioneering, etc.).

Term Congress?

The meeting of the minister of the interior with various former members of parliament took place in order to confirm that the formation of a term congress is about to take place; such a congress would fundamentally be made up of personalities representing the democratic political tendency. This determination would automatically line the administration up with the current that proposes the restoration of a democratic-liberal model. The existence of that parliament, in a simultaneous form, in medium-range or short-range terms, would restore the political party system in terms more or less similar to those that prevailed in the recent past.

It is obvious that a body of this kind would have a rather ephemeral existence, serving as a bridge between the transition phase and the final phase which, in this fashion, would be irrevocably outlined.

If President Pinochet goes along with that, he will have opted for reviving the experience of General Ibanez who fell abruptly in 1931, giving rise to a period of anarchy which ended with the consolidation of the liberal system of political parties. I repeat what I have been predicting for many years: In that case, the subsequent evolution would not be any different and the country would once again fall victim to extremist, not without first having to go through demagoguery, politicking, and the nefarious excesses of party rule.

Pretending that our politicians underwent such a profound conversion that they would channel the process in a different manner is not an unattainable and utopian chimera.

It is certain that this is a decent way out in formal terms but pernicious in substantive terms.

The Other Alternative

I maintain that it is impossible, for an indefinite period of time, to maintain a political emergency structure which, after six years, is beginning to reveal its first creaks and cracks. It is necessary to create channels of political participation without the progress that is made--fundamentally in moral terms and public habits--being exposed to negative backsliding. Professional politicians cannot contribute more than what they are and what they know; by the same token--although this does not imply an accusation or any kind of downgrading--a transitory or transition congress must not try to present them as such. That involves a contradiction with respect to what has been said and done until now, a contradiction which is much greater than what we had in this country for several decades.

The only one who has the personality and the representative standing are the leaders of the intermediate social bodies who, during this period of

time, made constructive contributions which were not always properly evaluated in terms of their dimension and scope.

I think that the president must not follow the wrong road taken by General Ibanez—who led the nation into chaos and himself to his own ouster—but instead, with the peculiar characteristics that are his own, he should follow the course charted by Francisco Franco who managed to turn Spain into the world's ninth-ranking industrial power, who kept the peninsula on the upgrade constantly for 40 years and who slowed down the growth of communism and other harmful extremes. It is true that this particular regime had certain flaws and vacuums but it is no less true that it turned a ruined and destroyed nation into a rehabilitated and strong country.

Any attempt at reviving the old party system, even if only in an attenuated fashion, would fatally degenerate into the same outdated pattern, this time accompanied by all of the resistance that prevented the collapse toward which we were being led in 1970. This fact, which is quite in keeping with a natural political law, involves the "Trojan Horse" of those who do not resign themselves to being definitely stripped of their power.

What Do the People Want?

It is up to the president of the Republic, by virtue of the mandate conferred upon him by the 4 January 1978 plebiscite, to adopt a definition which is yet to come. Once the model has been selected--party-based or organic--the people will be called upon to ratify it. This has been pointed out many different times.

I think that the people, profoundly worried by the economic experiments and the hardships resulting from them, by the "exposed" influence of a technocratic "new right" and the "concealed" influence of enigmatic civil groups—such as Opus Dei—will without reservations pick an organic institutional system which will be authentically democratic and which will be capable of directing the destiny of Chile with an authoritarian (sic; authoritative!) style. I realize that this decision depends upon the will of the president who during these past several years has become the chief architect of our future. That reminds me of the rather odd evolution of another ruler—General Ibanez—who fell victim to errors similar to those that may trip up General Pinochet. It was the former who, after twenty years, returned to the government by the majority will of the electorate, against all traditional parties, waving the crisis of the political system like a battle flag. Unfortunately, he was at that time hemmed in by the influence of those who controlled the state with monopolistic powers, frustrating the aspirations of millions of Chileans who had called upon him to wipe out the excesses of the party system. No less significant is the support which, down to our days, comes from the lordly figure of Jorge Alessandri Rodriguez who, during his presidential term, alerted us to the urgent need for radically correcting the political model, indicating that we would otherwise run into a crisis which he visualized with intuition

and premonition. The parties and their leaders likewise neutralize that patriotic initiative.

Let us hope that these experiences will serve to clarify the road we have ahead of us.

Democracy With Responsibility Essential

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 4 Nov 79 p 2

[Article by Juan de Dios Carmona: "No Democracy Without Responsibility"]

[Text] The latest coup in Bolivia reveals the danger that springs from surrendering democratic processes in our America to superficial judgement.

Encouraged by the naive and unrealistic position of the United States government on this score, some countries have been busy assuming a position among the first state to prove that "they are democracy." This naiveness has gone so far as to ask them only to promise and to repeat the magic words "election, election" in order to be admitted to the kingdom of democracy.

That was the judgement that was made in La Paz. The OAS Assembly rendered homage to Bolivia as it joins the privileged club of "new democrats." In return, it was offered a statement on the topic of its landlocked location which signified a violation of the principles of nonintervention and respect for treaties in force which, until then, had been one of the main points advocated by the OAS itself.

But in the meantime there was nothing to prevent Bolivia—after joining the club of the new democrats—from nullifying two popular elections. The first one, which brought the rather doubtful victory of General Pereda, was nullified by General Padilla. The second one produced a very close result between Siles and Paz Estenssoro. The congress that was elected at that time likewise was supposed to decide, constitutionally, among the candidates in the first three places. However, the congress members themselves threw the constitution out the window and thus wiped out the effect of that election. In view of the impossibility of arriving at an agreement on the parties, they decided to appoint (not elect) as president a person who was not a candidate so that, after one year, he would call for a third popular election.

As we can see, the recourse to elections has never been used more. The coup by Colonel Natusch shook the OAS delegates out of their peaceful dreams to the effect that, in Bolivia, they had a paradise of democracy on earth.

Although this entire event is ridiculous, painful, and harmful to the image of Latin America in the eyes of the European democracies, it

nevertheless causes us to make some observations on the so-called democratic process on the Latin American continent.

It must be pointed out, in view of these facts, that one must categorically demand--of those who are the actors or driving forces behind the process--democratic responsibility so that this process will be properly handled.

This responsibility first of all has to do with government officials in the United States. They cannot go on pressuring or intervening in order to impose a pattern in their image and likeness upon a real situation and a real process which they know nothing about and which they are not equipped to handle. Every country in Latin America has its own idiosyncrasies, its own problems, and it also has the right to go off in search of new forms of democratic government in accordance with its own historical and political background. We cannot emphasize this point too much.

In following this wrong trail, the very supporters of this interventionist policy in the end wind up downgrading democracy because they liken it to a concept of democracy that is imposed from the outside, under pressure, and above all, under economic pressure. In this respect we must remember that Maritain said that "democracy is, with each passing day, less a form of government and more a way of life and even a state of mind." How can one reconcile this judgement with the action of those who, citing spiritual reasons, want to impose, upon other people, their own way of life and even threaten to take their bread away if they do not bow to their demands?

But there may even be a bigger price to be paid for that mistake, a price much more disquieting for mankind. The inability seriously to channel a process toward democracy in America will in the end threaten the leadership which the United States exerts among the Western powers. The world, which is moving toward a search for liberty and human dignity will thus find itself faced with division and disorientation due to the lack of real democratic leaders.

The second responsibility springs from the leaders of the ideological currents and parties in our countries. The case of Bolivia is striking in this respect. More than 50 parties came out to run in the last elections. Nobody wanted to realize that the first duty was to serve the cause of the country and its possible democracy. Everybody, without exception, put his own partisan interests above those higher goals. Nobody wanted to yield. And the result is here, plain for everyone to see.

After all that, would the process taking place in our country not be more responsible and serious even though it was badly judged by the superficial electoralists? Would it not be better for elections to be the high point of the march toward a political institutional system which we are studying by ourselves in order to perfect a democracy which we have been familiar with throughout our entire history and which would be in keeping with the

new reality we are experiencing now? Would it not, if established in this fashion, be more effective and more lasting? And would not our road represent the clearest right which any people has to apply its own sovereignty and to face the dangers threatening it? Would it not also be true that our own instinct of self-preservation--the very first instinct in any human being--tells us that we must avoid the pitfalls to which lead the pressure from the impatient ones and the superficial ones and which, if this were the case, would make us repeat--this time without any way back--the catastrophe which we have just overcome?

Democratic Forces Fail To Learn Lesson

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 4 Nov 79 p 9

[Article by Federico Willoughby: "Seven Days"]

[Text] The makeup of the Social Council, a body to spell out priorities in this area, was finalized over the last few days.

This start toward activities aimed at alleviating social pressures, also marks the beginning of a new political phase. This is a period during which we will seek a new accommodation to the results obtained due to economic recovery. Both of these are indispensable elements in achieving a stable institutional system.

The social task--since we have a large population segment suffering from poverty, unemployment, and minimum living conditions--will not only have to motivate government action but will also have to promote a spirit of solidarity on the part of business and industry or, in general, all those to whom the military regime signified recovery and an increase in assets that did not exist or that were lost during the Marxist regime.

Solidarity is one way that leads to political stability. We must not forget that we are dealing here with a depressed economic situation, where living conditions are difficult and where discontent grows with greater force, where demagoguery flourishes and where subversion and violence explode.

Thus, tomorrow's political security and stability to a great extent depend on the capacity which we Chileans today display in promoting solidarity among ourselves.

The Trojan Horse

Social policy also contains some dangers and some of its byproducts generate mortal enemies of the very spirit that promotes it.

We thus have a similarity here with the legendary Trojan Horse which, in its belly, had the enemies of those who considered it a beautiful trophy, worthy of having within their walls.

We are talking here first of all about the tendency toward demagoguery. A conscious social effort must be sober and concrete in terms of its achievement.

In the past, one of the factors that generated the class struggle and resentment in our country was the paternalist attitude of the political leaders who gave those whom they called "the poor people" an apparent status of privilege. That was just one more deception to get them to lose their own civic dignity.

Social action must be aimed at providing job opportunities, self-help, and training for those disadvantaged fellow citizens; it must not give them alms or charity which only sustain the haughtiness and vanity of those who preach at and sometimes humiliate the recipients of aid.

It is also necessary to stimulate impersonal action in the social area. We Chileans are remiss in the solution of our social problem and it is not necessary to create more jobs or agencies to handle a problem which we so far have been unable to solve only due to lack of funds but which is a first priority problem of the government.

Another one of the dangers that must be considered in the development of social action is the danger deriving from the temptation toward statism, in other words, a return to the proliferation of bureaucracy and the unnecessary growth of a government sector that is still too big.

Tackling unemployment by creating jobs and functions for government administration is the first symptom of this statist evil which terminates in socialist deviations since, when those tasks are completed, we are left with an idle labor force and the bureaucracy seeks to maintain that force at the expense of the taxpayer, thus diminishing the government's resources.

Public expenditures are thus inflated by the large number of agencies and functions and that constitutes an ever greater burden on the budget until public finances are swamped.

Administration projects and the excessive temptations coming from social action outfits are parasites who drain creative energy away from a sound economy and who also create demagogic ambitions.

During this new phase we must pay attention to those deviations and we must thus quickly put an end to any attempts at returning to the conditions that were wiped out as a result of the military action on 11 September 1973.

Democratic Multiplication

We have seen with profound concern, in recent days, the resurgence of different expressions of democratic political thinking.

This flourishing of political study groups of institutes seems to be a symptom of a civil concern which is a tradition in Chile.

However, from the viewpoint of national political strategy, it is necessary in broad outlines to realize that all of these concerns have a common denominator: The democratic aspiration.

The idea is to make sure that the totalitarian, fascist or Marxist sectors will not spread and will not get together in terms of their action methods.

If we look only at Marxism, we will see that the Communist Party continues to be an active movement whose force is intact and whose organization has not been impaired during six years of military regime.

The Socialist Party is in a similar situation; it was more seriously impaired in terms of its paramilitary situation but it is currently well organized and active; it seeks a place in the area of labor trouble or militancy on the presumed abuses of human rights.

In view of these symptoms, the democratic forces do not seem to have learned the lesson of so many political defeats when totalitarian groups, being in the minority, seized power because of the division among the forces of their enemies.

We must alert everyone here to the danger of having too many varieties within a common feeling for democracy.

There are also political solutions. Either through an integration movement, generated from the administration, or through concerted civil action which, independently of the administration, would list the points of agreement and which would work out a constitutional platform—prior to a plebiscite—in order to give Chile an institutional system that would be representative and that would be separated from the destiny of this administration in the future.

5058

CSO: 3010

CHILE

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION SAID TO TREAT NATIONS UNEQUALLY

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Oct 79 p A3

[Editorial: "Human Rights in the OAS"]

[Text] The debate on human rights on the continent has once again been brought up in the OAS General Assembly on the occasion of consideration of the annual report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, which was presented by its president, Ambassador Andres Aguilar, from Venezuela.

The case of Chile was again dealt with in this context, even though for some time it has not been the subject of a special report but rather is part of the general report of this organization, which is representative of the favorable development of the problem in our country. Although this development has been expressly recognized in the report, the draft resolution presented by several countries does not appear to reflect such recognition adequately, which motivated the necessary objection by the Chilean delegation. It is interesting to note that the working group appointed to resolve the differences in this regard included Chile among its members.

The problems which continue to concern the hemispheric community are varied in nature. On the one hand, there are subjects relating to the correction of past incidents, such as the case of missing persons, or situations which belong within the sector of individual freedom e.g., freedom of speech, meeting and association, the state of emergency and legislation of exception. All these are questions with which the inter-American organizations can validly concern themselves, as they are part of the protection of human rights, respect for which the government of Chile should give preferential treatment.

On the other hand, subjects are included which are of an institutional and political kind, such as is principally the case of the so-called reestablishment of democratic representative government and also the reference to return of the exiles. With respect to these subjects, the jurisdiction of the above-mentioned organizations is questionable, except insofar as it may constitute a desire, as these subjects belong in the sector of internal institutionality, which should be defined exclusively by Chileans in the exercise of their sovereignty.

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission has made noteworthy progress in the development of objective procedures and pronouncements which are in contrast to the case of some organizations of the United Nations; however, to the degree it intrudes into fields which belong more to the political sector than to that of human rights it runs the risk of discrimination in its treatment. In fact, it would seem, for example, that the call for restitution of representative democracy could more properly be directed at many other countries of the continent, including the one which sponsored the draft resolution, than at our own country, where the process is already underway and where there is no doubt that it will fully attain representative democratic government.

Perhaps the only criticism which need be made of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission is that, while it busies itself with singular zeal regarding governments with a specific political leaning, it appears not to show the same concern with respect to excesses being committed by governments with other political orientations, which often have demonstrated that they are equally censurable. In this sense, there is unequal treatment that is similar, by mere coincidence, no doubt, to the political preferences of the State Department in the hemisphere; which in no way favors the independence which the Inter-American organization should maintain.

8143

CSO: 3010

OAS RESOLUTION ON BOLIVIA SEEN AS PANDORA'S BOX

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 28 Oct 79 p A3

[Editorial: "Is a Pandora's Box Being Opened?"]

[Text] Bolivia has finally received its reward in the OAS, the result of the tenacious campaign it has conducted during the last few years to confound its maritime aspirations with alleged rights to Chilean territories.

The general commission of the assembly meeting in La Paz agreed to recommend "to the states which the problem most immediately concerns that they begin negotiations directed toward giving Bolivia free and sovereign territorial access to the Pacific Ocean."

The exhortation, up to this point, was no different from many others previously made by Bolivia, despite the thinly veiled attempt to involve Peru in the La Paz-Santiago negotiations. What is really unacceptable to our country is rooted in the second part of the Venezuelan draft resolution, which was approved only with the withdrawal from the room of Chile and Paraguay: "Negotiations," it is said here, "should take into consideration the rights and interests of the parties involved and could consider, among other elements, the inclusion of an integrated multinational development port zone and should take into account the Bolivian proposal of not including territorial compensations."

The full session of the assembly can modify this agreement; however, there is no reason to think that they will change its essential terms. Consequently, it is now opportune to comment on some of its political and publicity implications, as the approved "recommendation" is lacking in any practical effect. Chile emphatically rejects the recommendation. "It has no relevance, no obligation and will not in any way alter the line which the government has always announced," was the comment of Foreign Minister Fernan Cubillos.

Even agreeing with this, we cannot keep from pointing to the political significance of a vote in which 25 countries of the hemisphere took the risk of contradicting the basic principles of the OAS, among which in first place is respect for treaties that can only be revised through agreements between

the parties, as established by the hemispheric system in 1928, a tenet which the present document repeats.

Chile warned that by meddling in a matter over which it has no jurisdiction whatever, the OAS was breaking with legality and entering the dangerous terrain of "discussing and questioning all borders which have been defined by treaties." As we all know, the virtual unanimity on the boundaries between American countries recognizes their origin in treaties which, if revised or discussed, would convert the map of the continent into a "rough draft," a circumstance which is perhaps the most likely to threaten the peace and place our countries on terrain that is burning with revanchism and arms races, with irreparable harm for the small nations. Ambassador Daza cited only a few of the conflicts of this kind which are latent on the continent and which, unlike the Bolivian maritime aspirations, respond to real fundamentals.

Significance of the Agreement

The seriousness of the agreement sponsored by Venezuela is, therefore, plain to see; and much later, the effects of opening "Pandora's box" will be observable. The OAS has been strongly criticized in recent years for its radical ineffectiveness in intervening in serious situations over which it did indeed have jurisdiction. Now, an unscrupulous majority and one influenced by political considerations, appears determined to intervene in an evil manner, against its own constitutional principles. What is one to expect? Only the rapid deterioration of the moral identity of the hemispheric organization, which has already lost its ability to safeguard peace in the hemisphere.

The La Paz meeting, moreover, has shameful formal aspects. The president of Bolivia abused the protocol of the inaugural session to plead his own cause, always seeking the publicity effect meant to shape world opinion. The Chilean delegation was also the victim of street demonstrations, of pressure, and even disturbances in the sessions of the meetings, to say nothing of the unheard of climate of offenses in the press and grotesque absurdities, such as the statement of the Bolivian president--"The Pacific War has not ended"--which deserved an elegant and definitive answer by the Peruvian foreign minister.

The "recommendation" which Bolivia obtained demands, nevertheless, other considerations. If Chile indeed acted with absolute attachment to the law and the dictates of reason, the facts indicate that 25 countries voted for a resolution which harms us, although it lacks practical effect. It is true that Argentina attempted to moderate the most critical parts of the Venezuelan plan; that Brazil tried another approach; that Peru reaffirmed its adherence to the 1929 treaty; and that Uruguay spelled out its intentions; however, it is equally true that the hemisphere almost unanimously signed a petition which points to territories belonging to our sovereignty, which without any proof whatever takes up the thesis of "isolation" and also advises that account be taken of the Bolivian proposal that territorial compensation not be included.

Countries which signed this resolution know perfectly well that no Chilean government will ever be able to cede a millimeter of its territory without adequate compensation, because in this matter we have no obligation whatever pending. This condition which is unacceptable to Chile is preventing any possibility of Bolivia's attaining its maritime aspiration. There is no possible solution in the OAS plan and there will be no solution so long as the Bolivian government does not retrace its lamentable step of having recourse to an organization which is not capable of satisfying its aspirations, an initiative which indefinitely closes the doors of bilateral Chilean-Bolivian negotiations.

The reward attained by Bolivian diplomacy is instead projected as greater publicity on its aspirations, which from now on will have the formal sympathy of the continent. Therefore, we should not underrate what happened in La Paz, as it reflects a symptom of perturbation in the relations of Chile with the hemisphere, whose antecedents go back quite some distance into the past.

However, if we stick exclusively to the history of these relations during the present military government, we will have to note the false consideration which the international topic, in general, was given in the first few years after 11 September. Efforts were made to sidestep the external reverses with the application of an erroneous judgment on its real importance. It was thought that internal order and confidence, economic recovery and success in development were enough for the gradual decrease of external difficulties. The inadequate consideration of the subject was soon observable in many diplomatic appointments which were given to irreproachable but professionally untrained persons to fill positions of unprecedented difficulty which also required the use of appropriate resources, that were absolutely lacking.

The international isolation which affected us, inspired by the Soviet Union, was abetted in the early years by foreign strategy lacking in consistency, wanting in pragmatism and in a certain way disassociated from the effects of internal situations upon the framework of international relations. For many reasons, there was a failure in the explanation of our situation; and this was the cause of particularly unjust and discriminatory resolutions.

Relations With the Hemisphere

The personal efforts of President Pinochet were made decisively, in the meantime, in the sector of diplomacy with neighboring countries, where our relations improved appreciably. It is clear that surviving circumstances--the Argentine attitude in the arbitration award; the political changes in Bolivia; and the nearness of the commemoration of the War of the Pacific--had the effect of prejudicing these dynamic and harmonious neighborly relations in the first stage of the government.

Other unfortunate factors, in the meantime, were moving us away from the Andean Pact countries. The dogmatism of the Venezuelan positions not to accept the economic liberalizations which Chile inescapably needed, resulted in a serious misunderstanding between us of the subsequent political fate of the

Cartagena Agreement. Because of this, it was impossible to negotiate a statute of association with the Andean Pact which would have permitted us to fully meet the objectives of our economic program and, at the same time, be an integral part of a special plan of rights and obligations.

Because we value the continuing progress of our international relations in the global sector of all countries, it is necessary to rethink our American policy. The intelligent, dynamic and clear actions with which the Foreign Office is now applying the new international orientations of the country has consistent positive results which are continually increasing. Chile has just been elected a member of the UN Economic and Social Council, and this international recognition is taking place after a meaningful tour of Europe by the foreign minister and the successful access to the huge Pacific basin.

It is not enough to be right in our relations with our neighbors and with the countries of the hemisphere. The government should give the highest priority to the granting of resources to develop American foreign policy. We cannot permit world opinion to form a distorted idea of the problem about which Bolivia is making a stir. In the last few years, the government has in large part avoided the obstacles which were interposing themselves to an adequate foreign policy, consistent with the internal sector and foreign relations and this factor has been essential to advancement even in the midst of situations as difficult as those experienced with Argentina.

The dynamics of international relations are such that we now see various indicators that the southern cone of the continent is recovering the sense of identity of its many common interests and kindred circumstances. The statements of the commander in chief of the Argentine army in Montevideo, the meeting of ministers of agriculture in Santiago and the integrationist meeting in Salta are all events that took place this week which indicate an auspicious course.

Along these lines, we should not forget the unresolved matter of relations with the United States. Observable in Washington is the conflict between the reaction that occurred which the State Department seems to wish to adopt, after failure of the extraditions, and other partisan ideas of castigating normal diplomatic relations with our country. The strange revelation published in the American press on the alleged offers made months ago by a Chilean journalist is amazing. Why was there an audience in the highest circles of Washington and in sectors linked with the Letelier case for such propositions which were the equivalent of a monstrous lack of knowledge about Chilean juridical reality and which were denied by the Chilean mentioned in them, who had no right to make them?

8143
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U.S. ACCUSED OF BLACKMAIL, PRESSURE IN PERSIAN GULF

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 21 Oct 79 pp 19-21

[Article by Juana Carrasco: "Blackmail and Pressure in the Persian Gulf"]

[Text] As the popular saying goes, people who live in glass houses should not throw stones. On 1 October, President Jimmy Carter delivered a speech in which he made concessions to the most reactionary forces of imperialism which follow a policy of blackmail, pressure and direct threats against the nations of the world.

Hiding behind the artificial crisis created by the very government of the United States concerning the presence in Cuba of an alleged "Soviet combat brigade," the Yankee chief of state emphasized the development and strengthening of the so-called rapid response or rapid deployment forces and the strengthening and expansion of their presence in the Indian Ocean, thereby adding new risks to the situation in an already tense region of the globe.

In the midst of the ridiculous and irresponsible confusion formed in feverish minds such as that of special security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski regarding a new crisis in the Caribbean and the fuss over the "Soviet-Cuban threat" in the region, little attention was paid to one piece of news supporting Carter's decision: Gen Edward C. Meyer, new chief of staff of the American Army, gave his first press conference and said that the training of an emergency force of intervention would be initiated by the United States. He was referring precisely to the rapid response corps.

Meyer hopes that by the beginning of next year, he will have a staff for this force of 110,000 men, a staff headed by Gen Ralph Lawrence, to whom it would appear the role of another Lawrence of Arabia has been assigned. The force will be able to intervene rapidly anywhere in the world when "its presence is necessary for the security of the United States."

As one can see, the euphemistic name "rapid response corps" conceals the most blatant interventionist attack force that the warmongers in the Pentagon have ever thought up. General Meyer said that it would intervene if necessary in order to save the United States' oil lines in the Persian Gulf or the Middle East, but it can also be used anywhere on the globe, with the

exception of Europe, since the means and elements of intervention on that continent already exist.

This instrument of blackmail and intimidation to be used against nations and peoples coincides perfectly with the policy of the Washington strategists, who would not hesitate to use direct military intervention to safeguard their strategic, military and economic interests abroad. Let us say that it is a tradition because in the period between 1956 and 1975 alone, they resorted to armed force 215 times to achieve their goals in different regions of the world.

In order to gain approval for this scheme, a psychological campaign was waged with the public. The serious problems of the economic crisis of world capitalism were attributed solely and exclusively to the increase in the price of oil and the alarmist statements made by high American officials have come one after the other all year long.

For example, in February, James R. Schlesinger, then secretary of energy, said on NBC's program "Meet the Press" that "the United States has vital interests in the Persian Gulf. The United States must move in such a way as to protect those interests, even if this involves the use of military force or a military presence...."

Harold Brown, secretary of defense, said on that very same day, on CBS' program "Face the Nation," that "protecting the flow of oil from the Middle East is clearly part of our vital interests.... In the protection of these vital interests, we shall take any appropriate action, including the use of military force...."

Following this early verbal offensive, the Pentagon sent warships to the ports of the Persian Gulf, stepped up the naval presence in the Indian Ocean and increased the sales of modern weapons to nations in the region.

While it is true that for some time, the Pentagon strategists have had three divisions capable of going into action in a matter of hours: the 82d Airborne (which demonstrated its capability for action in the 1965 massacre against the Dominican people), the 101st Airborne and the 2d Marines (all "light" divisions), the military planners now deem it necessary, for the "security" of the United States, for there to be stable positions in the Middle East for the supplying of heavy equipment and a direct line to the American troops sent into the region.

In this sense, it is significant that the White House should remain sluggish about resuming talks with the Soviet Union aimed at limiting the naval war presence in the Indian Ocean because it is obvious that a treaty of this type would tie the hands of the uniformed warmongers in the District of Columbia.

The heat of summer brought along other fiery manifestations of the classic "cold war" type.

Secret meetings were held at the White House in June and it was stipulated that this interventionist force should be put into operation. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Harold Brown, head of the Pentagon, participated in these meetings at which plans were made for the Yankee presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf for the purpose of "strengthening the strategic situation of the United States in that region."

The NEW YORK TIMES then reported that the Defense Department had been ordered to draft proposals concerning the possible variants of the deployment of American armed forces in the Middle East -- in other words, to initiate a dangerous war game, inasmuch as these proposals, in addition to using the invasion forces of the "rapid response corps," specify the permanent stationing of the 5th Fleet in the Indian Ocean, the periodic sending of American Air Force planes based in the Persian Gulf countries and naturally, the sending of American weapons, in exchange for military bases and ports, to the pro-Western regimes in the region, along with closer military cooperation with them (typical cases: Egypt and Israel).

As part of the psychological campaign, NEWSWEEK published an interview with Gen Alexander Haig, who was head of NATO until 1 June, an interview in which Haig said that it would be "unacceptable" for terrorists to block the West's oil by means of action at the strait of Ormuz and that in such an event, the United States would have to "ensure" the security of the strait.

In June, Brown made more statements: "We are obviously inclined to increase our presence in order to guarantee security" and he announced that fighter planes could be moved to the region within 2 or 3 days and that the aircraft carriers would arrive in the Pacific within 10 days of the order.

The press spoke of the day and the month on which the alleged sabotage of oil tankers in the strait of Ormuz would take place at the hands of Palestinian commandos and insurance companies such as Lloyd's of London declared the nations in the Persian Gulf as a "war zone" for the purposes of maritime insurance.

The WASHINGTON STAR said that in this way, the Pentagon had begun to carry out the "general agreement" of the so-called Interdepartmental Group that had met at the White House concerning expansion of the American military presence in the Middle East. "Operational schemes" were drawn up for the naval and air groupings that would provide the protective fire power for American infantry units during the invasion of a given country.

Political circles in the Arab nations labeled all this news as part of the preparation of American and world public opinion for armed intervention by the Pentagon under the pretext of protecting its interests. It was an entire psychological atmosphere justifying armed invasion in the zone and there was no lack of fabricated dates. One could even expect a sham provocation.

What was being sought at all costs was unanimous approval of the rapid response corps aimed at defending the interests of the transnational companies.

Well-informed allies in Washington, such as the Israeli newspapers, released the makeup of this special American rapid intervention force for the protection of its interests in the world and particularly, the Persian Gulf:

100,000 soldiers, including air force and paratroopers (25,000 men), 35,000 marines and an armored division (40,000 men), equipped with M-60 tanks and M-113 Orugas.

Based in the United States and on constant alert, the special intervention force will have a perfected system of information and in the case of an emergency intervention in the Middle East, will be able to proceed to the zone of operations without heavy weapons and receive from the local army the necessary equipment.

In September, after the alleged Caribbean crisis had already been created, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL QABAS reported that President Jimmy Carter had personally ordered the emergency movement of shock troops to Masira Island, located in the strait of Ormuz. This constituted a threat to the oil-exporting countries, a threat aimed at maintaining and guaranteeing the supply of crude oil to the United States under Washington's conditions.

The WASHINGTON POST has noted that "the real author" of the plans linked to the creation of an American "parade grounds" in the Middle East is Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the president for national security.

This Machiavellian defender of the "vital interests" of the consortiums and the American hegemony devoted an entire lecture before the Association for the Study of International Problems to a call for an increase in the military might of the United States and the preservation of Washington's position as the world policeman, not only in the Western Hemisphere, which it has always considered to be its dominion, but also in West Europe, the Middle East and the Far East. It is the struggle to maintain and strengthen the 2,500 military bases and facilities and half million men that the United States has in over 100 countries, according to data from the Institute of Strategic Studies of London, and to achieve rapid approval of a military budget for 1980 that it increases the originally prescribed amount by 3 percent: Carter has asked for \$141.2 billion for Pentagon spending.

In the Middle East and now in the Caribbean, the shady machinations of the military-industrial complex behind the American presidential throne border on lunacy and constitute provocative campaigns aimed at making the American people and the world believe that the only path of salvation for the Western economy is military intervention and the constant threat from positions of strength to impose its policy and steal -- by military means -- the resources of others.

However, fewer and fewer people are allowing themselves to be intimidated by threats and are resolutely opposed to the endangerment of world peace in order to conceal their economic or political crises.

'VERDE OLIVO' ANALYZES U.S. 'PROVOCATIVE MILITARY MANEUVERS'

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 28 Oct 79 pp 16-17

[Article by Juana Carrasco]

[Text] In 1962, then Secretary of State Dean Rusk presented a list of American operations which would justify the possible use of force by President John F. Kennedy against Cuba in the October crisis. The measure was taken in response to the desire to continue the powerful interventionist policy developed by American imperialism in its 200-year history.

When James Carter assumed the presidency in 1977, he did so under the pretense of being a president in search of peace. Not long ago, on 21 February 1979, he made a speech on foreign policy, described as important by the White House, in which he said that during his administration the United States would not intervene militarily in any foreign conflict, and he added, "The United States cannot control events in other countries; it has already tried and failed to do so in another era." In addition he said, "I want to keep our nation in peace."

On that occasion the Spanish news agency EFE commented that this speech at Georgia Institute of Technology, where he studied nuclear engineering, had been interpreted in diplomatic circles as "within the line the democratic president has been repeating, that the United States is not the policeman of the world and that its ability to control events in other countries is becoming more limited."

However, the man who at the beginning of his administration showed very vague knowledge in the international sphere, has encountered his weak points precisely there. He bought the "strange peace" between Sadat and Begin with 5 billion dollars in sophisticated weapons for Egypt and Israel.

An important step taken this year, the signing of the SALT II agreements with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, was placed by Carter himself on a narrow and dark path--very difficult to travel in Congress, which must ratify them--when he invented the "Soviet combat brigade" in Cuba.

Finally, Carter is trying to play two games at once. On the one hand, he wants to be called the president of peace, and on the other, he is bringing the world situation to the brink of cold war, which seemed to have disappeared from the planet.

On one occasion the American president said: "Poor analysis inevitably leads to poor policies."

And therein lies the heart of the matter. The Democratic administration of the United States has made a poor analysis when, of the seven measures suggested in Carter's 1 October speech, six are of a military nature and frankly hostile, intimidating and menacing not only to Cuba, but also to the remaining countries and peoples of the Caribbean and Central America who are not in agreement with U.S. interests.

(Interests which in the last analysis are those of reactionary and belligerent groups in Congress and the U.S. Government and of the huge monopolies which so mercilessly exploit the natural and human resources of Latin America where--according to information from the U.S. Commerce Department--they take out 3 dollars for every dollar invested.)

In its incessant and insensitive "war game" the Washington government, through its president, ordered increased espionage against Cuba, as well as the establishment of a headquarters for a fulltime operating force in the Caribbean at Key West, Florida, to which it assigned all the military services needed to plan and carry out exercises, and where it will employ the forces needed to act "if this is required." These were, roughly, the first, second and third points suggested by Carter.

As a fourth measure he said: "We will expand military maneuvers in the region and carry them out regularly from now on. In accordance with existing treaty rights the United States will, of course, keep its forces in Guantanamo."

Actually it activated military forces which appeared to be completely new but in fact were the continuation of a strategy in the American continental zone, because it is well to remember that since 1969, without interruption, the United States, along with countries in the area, has carried out in the region of Latin America, its waters and ports, military maneuvers known under the name of UNITAS.

UNITAS 20 began last 20 June and lasted 4.5 months, having as its goal "the improvement of the capability and level of preparedness of the navies of the participating countries in the face of a possible neutralization of the continent's maritime lanes."

This year in particular there has been special emphasis on war preparations, and the UNITAS operations were not the only military operations carried out. In July, the U.S. Strategic Air Command carried out "Global Shield

79," which simulated a nuclear attack on the United States. For 7 days some 650 bombers and reconnaissance planes from 30 air force bases on U.S. soil took part in the "action," along with all the rocket bases, general staffs and broadcast media of the imperialist country. Those were the largest simulated operations carried out in the last 20 years, and they received conventional orders to strike the "enemy."

The Carter government gave a new twist to the very cruel and irresponsible fantasy and to the unworthy imagination by creating an artificial crisis in the Caribbean area, masked behind the alleged presence of a "Soviet combat brigade."

On 1 October, Carter gave the order to carry out within the next few weeks a practice landing of a battalion of marines at Guantanamo naval base, a territory usurped from Cuba. The objective of the operation is to put on a display of force in the Caribbean.

Immediately the Pentagon designated Rear Admiral T. Replogle chief of staff of the operative unit of the attack forces created at the Boca Chica base in Key West, whose mission is to coordinate the maneuvers of the U.S. armed forces in the Caribbean, and on Monday, 8 October, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown visited the installation, to which 60 to 100 officers had been assigned to coordinate the maneuvers from the air base, which is headquarters for 2,000 soldiers and a large number of combat planes.

Brown stated then that the maneuvers were ordered to demonstrate the "overwhelming superiority" of the U.S. forces in the area.

The gears began to turn: on 5 October an American SR-71 spy plane flew over Cuba, according to government press reports in Washington, which added this postscript: "If necessity and the circumstances" demand, more such flights will be made.

On 11 October three landing ships arrived at Morehead City, North Carolina, from the Norfolk (Virginia) Naval Base: the helicopter carrier "Nassau," launched only 3 months before, and the amphibious ships "Plymouth Rock" and "Spartanburg County," to pick up marines of the 38th Disembarkation Unit and transfer them to Guantanamo.

Thus began the provocative "Operation Reinforcement" which, along with the operations of 16 other warships in the waters of the Antilles, would involve a landing at Guantanamo on 17 October to demonstrate, according to the operation's commander, Col Lou Planteodofias, "that we have the courage and the capability to occupy Guantanamo Bay and hold the area."

According to the CBS television network, this is the "most important operation for the marines since the Vietnam War."

In reviewing the files, one finds some interesting details. We found a report on the Guantanamo Naval Base made by T. D. Allran of the NEW TIMES

and published in a San Juan, Puerto Rico, newspaper on 15 October 1979. The description of the 45-square-mile enclave located on Cuban territory, where 5,000 Americans, including military personnel and their families, live, gives rise to some interesting questions and opinions.

It describes "Gitmo,"--a name it says the Americans have called the base since its establishment in 1903--as "the strangest (although with difficulty the most vital) of the U.S. bases," and it states that since the victory of the Revolution, a landing strip for jet transport planes and combat planes has been constructed inside the 17.4-mile-long chain link fence which separates the base from the rest of Cuba's territory. It mentions the mine field which surrounds the installation and the plant for converting sea water to drinking water, constructed at a cost of 10 million dollars, to guarantee the supply of the precious liquid, making it the most expensive drinking water in the world.

Allman confirms that marihuana is the worst threat to the security of the base, which appears to be a sort of time capsule, since it preserves a 1950's life style which no longer exists in the United States.

Continuing with the notes of the newsman, who made the 3-hour flight in an American Air Force plane from Norfolk to Guantanamo to report on "Gitmo," we find this statement:

"Nor is the base an unparalleled place to train soldiers for war in tropical regions, as has been claimed many times, since it is certain that the large number of land mines scattered nearly everywhere do not permit large-scale maneuvers. And Guantanamo is so dry--one can see cactus growing everywhere--that it would be difficult to duplicate the battle conditions found in the rainy tropical areas of other parts of the Caribbean."

The writer concludes: "The chief function of the base appears not to be to give support to the navy, but rather to give the National Security Agency a base for spying on Cuba."

If we trust the words of this newspaperman, who obtained permission and official support from the Pentagon for his work, we can also draw proper conclusions about the military maneuvers which are now taking place: Under this guise the United States is adopting a number of measures which seek to pressure or intimidate the Revolution either where there are progressive governments or where the people are involved in courageous struggle against tyranny, crime and exploitation.

On 5 October Secretary of State Cyrus Vance held a meeting in New York with the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Guyana to examine the escalation of violence in the Central American country and to study the situation in the Caribbean and Central America as a whole.

On 1 October THE NEW YORK TIMES confirmed that the U.S. Government was continuing to sound out opinion in several Latin American countries for

the creation of a permanent inter-American military force, in spite of the fact that in June and July of this year, when the OAS discussed the situation in Nicaragua, it rejected such a force which, according to the New York paper, could be utilized in emergency situations.

Two months prior to this, on 2 August, a cable from EFE datelined Washington, stated: "The Department of Defense and the intelligence team, fearful of an expansion of Soviet and Cuban influence throughout Central America, proposed a short time ago to the White House the restoration of military aid to those three nations in the region which are under authoritarian military regimes." (N.B.: This refers to Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador.)

And EFE added: "Other official sources explained also, in private, that the Pentagon is especially concerned by the situation in the Republic of El Salvador and its alleged similarity to what existed in Nicaragua immediately before the fall of Somoza," and further on newsman Rafael Ramos suggested: "For the Department of Defense, headed by Harold Brown, and for the CIA, directed by Stansfield Turner, the risk that Nicaragua may become a Cuban satellite is so serious that trying to prevent it justifies any wild-appearing policy."

As can be seen, the decision made by Washington and the Pentagon over several months has been to contaminate the Caribbean atmosphere with belligerent tactics and those of pressure and blackmail. The intriguers have put on the Carter show, a farce which is not only adding to the long list of violations against Cuba (6,065 of our air space, 1,303 of our jurisdictional waters and 5,300 provocations and incidents of various types during the last 20 years), but focuses attention on the popular and progressive regimes which have recently come to power in Grenada, Dominica, Santa Lucia and Nicaragua. The official statement made at Saint George by the government of Grenada is impressive: "We censure Carter's decision to create special Caribbean forces, and we demand that they be disbanded immediately. It is time the United States understood that the Caribbean region belongs to the peoples of that area and not to the government of the United States."

The hostile and threatening acts have received vigorous replies in reaction to the slowness of the White House to resolve situations it considers pressing. Carter, who has come across as a champion of good sense, has allowed himself to be carried away by the stridence of a haughty and imperious attitude: he sent the infantry, armed with tanks, howitzers, antitank cannons, mortars, heavy machineguns and tens of combat helicopters, for a tour which will poison the blue waters of the Antilles and thus demonstrate the "overwhelming superiority" of Goliath over David.

Finally, he is encountering an alarming loss of respect and an ever-declining popularity; certain serious and important agreements, like SALT, are at a dangerous crossroads, and he is being rejected by all those who no longer agree to having the stars and stripes wave as the badge of private property.

The 16 warships and almost 2,000 marines of the 38th Debarkation Unit will ~~serve~~ to demonstrate the true and unique face of imperialism to the people of the region and, with their costly maneuvers, to stimulate the spirit of struggle which is always present in the Cuban people and the fighting spirit of our Revolutionary Armed Forces in this situation, which has been created as a purely electoral and political comedy.

8735

CSO: 3010

SALVADORAN COUP ANALYZED BY 'JUVENTUD REBELDE'

'Made in U.S.A.' Charge

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 17 Oct 79 p 4

[Article by Jesus Suarez Moreno: "El Salvador: 'Made-in-U.S.A.' Coup"]

[Text] The military coup in El Salvador fits into the imperialist geopolitical strategy in Latin America, a region which the United States considers to be its natural sphere of influence and definitely the area where the American monopolies obtain their greatest profits.

Recently, the United States has not hesitated to express its displeasure and discontent over changes that have taken place in the ratio of forces in Latin America, particularly in the Central American and Caribbean zone.

It suffered a great defeat in Nicaragua, where it used every possible means to find a satisfactory outcome for its interests. It previously had to resign itself to the fall of the Gairy dictatorship in Granada, an unconditional Caribbean ally ousted by a revolutionary movement.

Everyone knows the posture of governments that maintain an independent and sovereign position in the face of American pressure.

In Central America, Nicaragua is not alone. In Guatemala and El Salvador, there is growing revolutionary fervor motivated by fascist repression and the impoverished economic situation affecting the broad masses of the people in those two countries.

Within this framework, the United States wages a reactionary offensive, occasionally concealed by an alleged democratic opening, whose sole purpose is to check the liberation struggles of nations.

The military coup d'etat in El Salvador responds to the "pacifying" American administration, as confirmed by the first statements of the military junta when it called for an end to violence and preparations for an election process.

In recent days, American Undersecretary of State Viron Vaky made a surprise visit to San Salvador and after meeting with high government officials, stated clearly upon his return that the Salvadoran crisis provided two options: a radical change in regimes or peaceful evolution in order to prevent insurrection.

The solution of a coup sums up both parts of Viron Vaky's proposal and demonstrates once more the flagrant intervention of the powerful neighbor to the north in the destiny of Latin America.

The card played in El Salvador leaves no room for doubt: eliminating an already discredited dictator such as Carlos Humberto Romero and presenting the image of a future change in the life of that nation with the traditional elections and the rest of the reformist-type representative democracy game.

It is significant that the White House should come out only a few hours after the putsch, through State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, and label as "encouraging" the direction which the new authorities have said that they would follow in order to solve the political and social tension.

There is more.

The military row coincidentally took place one week before the OAS meeting, which enabled the imperialist forces to seek greater support for the maneuver.

A good symptom before the Yankee-oligarchical deal aimed at containing the revolutionary initiative was the response of different fighting organizations, among them the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, which denounced the maneuver and proclaimed its determination to continue the fight against the continuist military regime.

The military change in El Salvador, backed by the United States, apparently makes no change in the country's critical situation and will result in increased popular resistance.

The events in El Salvador form part of a single escalation of the Yankee imperialists in the Central American and Caribbean region, which consider coups such as this one in terms of their proposals of domination and the execution of arrogant military maneuvers such as the installation of bases in Caribbean territories in order to try to frighten our countries.

This new instance of Yankee political meddling in Latin American internal affairs reiterates the aggressive tone of the designs of Washington and is an implicit warning to progressive forces determined to win a better future for their peoples.

'Putsch' Called Curious Rerun

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 28 Oct 79 pp 14-15

[Article by Roberto Morejon: "Curious Rerun"]

[Text] The succession of military coups in Latin America has meant that the history of that part of the world is generally marked by betrayal and a divorce between the military and the people. The few prestigious exceptions to the rule do not disprove the concept.

El Salvador has suffered under 47 years of military regimes and now in the midst of 1979, two colonels, aided by nearly all the troops, have taken possession of the reins of power in order to begin a new phase of force against the wracked Central American nation.

Carlos Humberto Romero hastily fled, following fruitless attempts to negotiate with the rebels. This last-minute race to save one's skin and fortune has been repeated dozens of times in these lands south of the Rio Bravo.

Abandoned

The troops which on 15 October supported the uprising in El Salvador are the same troops which during the presidential term of Romero executed his orders to massacre the people, as occurred on 30 July 1975, when thousands of students were protesting the prevailing political and social crisis.

At that time, Romero was trying out his methods for when he would be president because the instructions to shoot to kill were given, in the case in question, when he was minister of defense under the tyrant Arturo Armando Molina.

As chief of state, he managed to ideologically orient one of the fascist bands active around him in El Salvador: the Falange. As time went on, the Nationalist Democratic Organization (ORDEN), with similar interests, replaced the former. Naturally, Romero headed it.

From November 1977 to 1978, the police and members of the army intensified their repressive actions. During that period of time, 1050 political prisoners, 110 missing persons and over 50 undeniable murders were reported by different sources abroad. During the first eight months of 1979, the figures rose exorbitantly: 500 dead and 300 missing persons.

The systematic violation of the physical integrity of citizens -- ignored by the White House, so critical when it suits its strategy -- and the explosive economic situation created the conditions causing the revolutionary efforts in this small land of some 5 million inhabitants to follow the path of a popular uprising. The events that have occurred over the past 2 years in neighboring Nicaragua helped the Salvadorans to see their objectives clearly.

Fourteen families representing the oligarchy which controls the economic mainsprings, two-thirds of the nation's arable land and the very lifeblood of thousands of Salvadorans began to criticize the regime in power since it did not ensure the stability of their business and could not halt the people's protests or the growing insurgent activity.

Foreign capital -- mainly American, Japanese and West German -- which has also gotten its hands on other resources, expressed its displeasure over the repeated kidnappings of several representatives, carried out by the armed groups in order to denounce, in exchange for the release of the hostage, the situation existing in the country and obtain the freedom of dozens of comrades being tortured in jails.

As in Nicaragua, the United States sent William Bowdler to find a path to prevent a truly democratic victory. Ambassador Frank J. Devine held recent meetings with members of the tolerated opposition in order to create what the NEW YORK TIMES labeled "a moderate force."

This solution was being planned while Carlos Humberto received the order to apply certain superficial reforms that might confuse the masses and the revolutionary groups. Romero tried to do so but no one believed the farce and it was necessary to tighten the screws.

The desperate situation turned into tragedy because the government actually became the victim of its incapacity and subservience.

Putsch Without Many Shots Being Fired

For several days, various units of the army had maneuvered to weave the plot. The fear of greater evils also took hold of them. From the time that the rebels took control of the important San Carlos barracks and other garrisons in the country with scarcely any resistance, it was thought that the situation was extremely favorable for a military coup, a "self-coup," as one opposition organization has called it.

Since the people and the guerrilla forces had nothing to do with the events, analysts cannot fail to emphasize that the coup was strictly military.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Col Adolfo Majano carried out the action at a time when Cyrus Vance, Harold Brown and Zbigniew Brzezinski were meeting in Washington. This "constellation" hastily analyzed the most recent events in El Salvador as part of the new escalation of the American presence in the Caribbean and Central America.

Apparently, three forces influenced the events in the Central American nation: the first, made up of young soldiers classified as "moderates"; the second, of undeniable fascist leanings; and the third being related to the military circles that supported Romero and were perhaps sorry for their sin!

Beyond political lines with undetermined differences, the uniformed men agreed, at least for the time being, to sacrifice personal aspirations and support the pronouncement.

The main leaders, Abdul and Majano, 39 and 37 years old respectively, had responsibilities within the institution which, while not of ministerial rank, did give them some leadership capabilities. The former was deputy director of the Military School and the latter head of the Department of Military Maintenance.

News

While the methods and styles of those being driven out and the recent Palace arrivals were rather clumsy, it is also true that the new Salvadoran rulers rapidly began to operate the teletypes with the curious outlook that they themselves had.

It is significant that the initial purpose was to prevent the emergence of the guerrillas and the popular protests. Consequently, the conduct of the former president was hastily evaluated. It was said that he governed without any guarantee of safety, prevented the people from participating in the making of major decisions and allowed the use of violence as a means of resolving problems.

Those putting out the news announced the importance of creating a real democracy. They promised elections, urged armed groups to change their attitude, decreed a general amnesty and authorized exiles to return, claimed that there would be an agrarian reform, manifested the interest of tightening bonds with Nicaragua, Honduras and the rest of Central America and guaranteed the free expression of ideologies, the operation of parties of different orientations and the dissolution of ORDEN.

Without any doubt, all of the elements mentioned looked good on paper, but it is difficult to believe in their actual materialization after the repression unleashed against those who protested or engaged in actions to express their disagreement with the military pronouncement.

It is impossible to relate such a list to the skulls of citizens crushed by the tanks to the sight of bodies run through with bayonets.

The residents of Mejicanos, Cuscatancingo, Ilopango, Soyapango and San Marcos were stupefied to see the evacuation of buildings once occupied by citizens in disagreement with the events planned by the United States in order to prevent the revolutionary tide in the zone from responding to the revolutionary clamor.

The unconcealed joy with which the White House spokesmen received the news of the change in command is very suspicious. The State Department called the avalanche of promises made by the military junta "encouraging." The junta has since been expanded to include three civilians, apparently of a traditional political stripe.

Vance even said that he would be happy to meet with representatives of the new Salvadoran Government at the coming OAS General Assembly to be held in La Paz, Bolivia. The United States promised to study any petition for assistance, while the WASHINGTON STAR revealed that the preparations for the maneuver had been known to the White House previous to 15 October.

The military coup anticipated the discussion at the OAS meeting of a document of the Inter-American Committee on Human Rights condemning violations of citizens' rights under Romero. Now that the government has changed, the document is of no value. Is this a coincidence?

The program announced by the rebels refrains from stating dates and above all, ducks measures to be taken to improve the desperate situation of the Salvadorans.

It does not mention the real reason for the calamities caused by the subservience of previous governments or the institutionalized repression carried out by the same persons who now support Abdul and Majano, and it ignores the exploitive role played by a handful of oligarchic families that squander local resources competing with foreign firms.

Many questions still have to be answered about the recent coup in El Salvador. Nevertheless, certain news media have believed in the thousands of words written and pronounced and venture to call the recent arrivals in power "moderates." A week in power is not enough to dissipate the doubts about a possible Pinochet trend of the junta.

One can state that there has occurred a rerun of the already traditional military coups so common in America and that the colonels have imported a few new twists in the exclusive field of promises. The deeds remain to be seen.

11,464

CSO: 3010

FIDEL CASTRO'S SON REPORTEDLY SEEKS ASYLUM IN SPAIN

Madrid ABC in Spanish 3 Nov 79 p 10

[Text] Madrid--the Cuban Embassy in Madrid denied yesterday to EUROPA PRESS rumors concerning the possible presence in Madrid of Fidel Castro's son who--according to other reports--arrived in the Spanish capital on Thursday.

EFE said yesterday that Fidel Castro, Jr was in Madrid to seek political asylum in Spain, the place of residence of his mother, Mirta Diaz Balart, who is now married to a Spanish doctor by whom she has had three children.

The son of the Cuban leader is 28 years old and a nuclear engineer. He has studied in Moscow. On several occasion, he spent brief periods in London where he had talks with his mother.

The Cuban Embassy in Madrid has stated that it has no information about the alleged presence in Madrid of Fidel Castro's son.

Through a spokesman, the embassy has given assurance that it has no information about the presence of Fidel Castro, Jr. He cannot be in Madrid, for if he were embassy officials, as Cuban representatives to our country, would know about it. They also do not have any information about any imminent trip.

The fact that Fidel Castro, Jr had arrived in Madrid would be of no special importance, credible sources say, as he frequently makes a stopover in Madrid on his way to Havana when traveling from any other European country. In the event that Fidel Castro's son were to travel to his country, it would be normal for him to make a technical stop at the Madrid-Barajas airport. The fact that no information is being released about this alleged technical stop would be justified by reasons of security.

As for the Spanish authorities consulted by EUROPA PRESS on the same subject, they said that they had heard rumors; however, they knew nothing

whatever about the presence of Fidel Castro, Jr in Madrid. Similarly, the Association of Cuban Refugees stated that it, too, had no information about the possible presence of the Cuban president and even less about the connotations which may be given to this alleged sojourn.

8143

CSO: 3010

CUBA

FOREIGN RELATIONS WITH UN, CAMBODIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Election to FAO Council

FL271425 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1406 GMT 27 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Our country has been reelected member of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO] Council for the 1981-83 period. Cuba was elected to the FAO for the first time in 1977, 20 years after it joined this international organization.

Kampuchea Revolutionary Council Backed

FL240029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Ernesto Vera, secretary general of the Union of Cuban Journalists, today called for true journalistic work which would unmask the slander campaign that is taking place in various nations against Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Speaking at the 11th plenary meeting of the International Organization of Journalists Executive Committee being held in Hanoi, Ernesto Vera requested consistent support for the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council as that country's sole legitimate government. He also supported the solidarity which Vietnam is giving to it.

Cultural Links With Czechoslovakia

FL241704 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, has arrived in Prague, capital of Czechoslovakia, on a 3-day official and friendly visit. Hart arrived in Prague from Bucharest, where he participated in the 12th Romanian Communist Party Congress.

CSO: 3010

CUBA

RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA, JAMAICA, NICARAGUA, PUERTO RICO

Hart Ends Romania Visit

FL232320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 23 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Bucharest—Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and minister of culture, today left Bucharest following a 5-day visit to Romania. The Cuban leader headed the Cuban party delegation that participated in the 12th Romanian Communist Party [PCR] Congress which ended tonight.

Hart Davalos was seen off at [name indistinct] airport by Ion Patan, member of the PCR Political Executive Committee, Suzana Gadea, chairman of the National Committee of Culture and Socialist Education, and other officials of the Romanian party and government. Cuban Ambassador to Romania Humberto Castello and officials of the Cuban Embassy in Bucharest participated in the farewell ceremony.

Schools Donated to Jamaica

FL231827 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Nov 79 FL

[Excerpt] Kingston—Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada Lezcaye has toured the Jose Marti and Marcus Garvey junior high farm schools which have been donated by Cuba to Jamaica. He was accompanied by Phyllis McPherson-Russell, minister of education, and officials from that ministry. They were received at the Jose Marti School by (Joseph Arlee), director of the school, who presented the students to him and gave him a tour of the installations which include a poultry farm, a dairy and an agricultural project operated by the student body.

Medicine to Nicaragua

FL231419 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1346 GMT 23 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Nicaraguan Public Health Minister Cesar Amador Khul has said in Managua that Cuba will provide Nicaragua with important aid in medicines and raw materials which will then be manufactured in Nicaragua. The

minister, who has just returned from a trip to Cuba, said he was impressed with the development and production capabilities of the Cuban pharmaceutical industry. And he stated that the officials of that Caribbean country offered to sell the medicines Nicaragua needs at just and advantageous prices.

Nicaraguan Women's Delegation

FL232303 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 23 Nov 79 FL

[Text] A delegation of the Luz Armanda Espinosa Association of Women of Nicaragua has visited the Federation of Cuban Women's (FMC) offices of San Jose de Las Lajas Municipality and participated in the organization's work assessment meeting. The delegation headed by Luz [Marterano], member of the association's national executive committee, was interested in the work of the FMC last year which included educational and social work. The Nicaraguan delegation earlier had met with Havana FMC Secretary General Juana Teresa Leyva and officials of the FMC National Committee.

Puerto Rican Solidarity Conference

PA231925 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Puerto Rican independence fighters Lolita Lebron, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores and Oscar Collazo went to Mexico to participate in the preparatory activities of the second international solidarity conference with Puerto Rico. The conference, in which representatives from more than 100 countries will participate, will be held from 30 November to 2 December.

Jose Milton Sotero, leader of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, said in Georgetown that the U.S. military presence in Puerto Rico is a threat to all Caribbean countries. Milton Sotero visited Guyana as part of a Caribbean tour to obtain support for the second international conference of solidarity for Puerto Rican independence.

CSO: 3010

WORKER, STUDENT DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS EXAMINED

People's Government Shows Concern

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 12 Oct 79 pp 55-56

[Article by Susana Tesoro]

[Text] Blas Roca Calderio, member of the Politburo and president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, recapped a meeting of the National Assembly's Labor and Social Security Committee, which is conducting a study of the problems of labor discipline. This study resulted from a discussion of this subject in the first period of sessions of the top government organization this year, which was attended by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and which dealt directly with the lack of labor discipline.

The committee met for 2 days with representatives of the 14 provinces and the special municipality. They approved a methodology to follow and a work schedule which proposes conducting the study in 20 percent of all the country's centers beginning 8 October.

The objective of this investigation is "to determine the differences which exist with regard to labor discipline to permit the taking of timely actions to eliminate it or, if necessary, to contribute to improvement of existing legislation." The National Assembly has taken up this investigation in consideration of the fact that deficiencies in this sector are the concern of the entire state organization. The responsible committee will make use of the provincial and municipal organizations of the People's Government through the committee which deals with labor activity.

Reason for Lack of Labor Discipline

"It is important to know the number of indisciplines," Blas said, "what is done about them, whether they are taken before the Labor Council, whether they are taken before the courts. However, we also need to know why the lack of discipline occurs, what causes it."

He also said that some workers justify their absences on the basis of deficiencies in the worker messhalls and pointed out:

"Absenteeism is one of the things which weigh heavily in the sector of labor indiscipline; and, although it does not appear in any law, it would be proper to analyze the phenomenon. It is a moral obligation that the food served to the workers be prepared as well as possible; and it would be a good thing to ask the administrations whether they have anyone responsible for keeping an eye on that question of food, exercise control over the people's messhall and the food served, as well as the conditions under which it is served. It seems to me that this information should be obtained so that we will have a clear idea of what is going on."

He added, "In many work centers, the entire workday is not being utilized nor are the work goals being met. This is observed in many places where the workday has been reduced to 6 hours and at times to fewer hours. And this impacts directly on production, impacts on costs, on labor productivity, impacts on everything."

Blas' proposals to include as points for the investigation the conditions of the worker messhalls and the utilization of the workday were approved, as were other proposals made by Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the CTC [Central Union of Cuban Workers], and several provincial representatives.

A comrade from Villa Clara proposed that other information be collected for analysis, such as, what demands are placed on the leadership personnel. He also suggested that the union of each center visited be asked how the administration operates, with a view to having all the data which might impact on the proper or improper functioning of a labor entity. His proposals were accepted.

Joint Effort

The committee which will carry out this work consists of: Chairman, Deputy Francisco Linares Calvo; vice chairman, Antonio Argamasilla; secretary, Vera Bueno; and 19 other deputies. In addition, the active participation of the following official organizations will also be needed: the CTC, provincial and municipal directorates of the People's Government and judges of the appropriate people's tribunals.

The methodology approved states, "It is fundamental for the group we have set up to become familiar with work centers which because of their characteristics are to be the subject of study, with account taken of the number of workers and the existing labor problems." In addition, it is proposed to schedule visits to centers in such a way as to ensure that existing activities or branches at every level are represented. "The investigative effort should be directed principally at production and service centers; however, we must not lose sight of the administrative sectors of the centers

and the central organs and organizations, those of ports and customs and that of the judicial organizations."

It was considered noteworthy, with respect to the tribunals, to determine the length of delays in labor complaints and the reasons for such delays, with account taken of the legal procedures involved and whether or not the complaint is accompanied by the evidence required for proper analysis of a specific situation.

Analysis will also be made of the administration's demands that labor discipline be enforced, in the cases brought before the Labor Council and the degree of permissiveness with respect to the granting of leave, authorizing of absences, permitting disobedience, negligence and delays in production and services.

The results of this study, which is already entering its second stage, will be offered to the deputies during the period of sessions of the National Assembly in mid-1980. The time period considered for the purposes of this study will be the first 6 months of 1979.

Work for a Realistic Report

The final comments of the working session were made by Blas Roca and were directed at both the members of the committee and all comrade who will take part in conducting this study.

"The task we have undertaken is difficult; however, it is of great importance. What we do in this sector will be quite valuable," Blas said.

He pointed out that there are many aspects of the study and many questions which do not depend upon statistics or numbers; in large part they depend upon a real appreciation by the comrades who will conduct the investigation, their ability to evaluate and understand what is really going on, where the problem is. "It is either the law or the behavior of people," he said; "it is the administrator or the leader or the living conditions in which the workers are performing their duties. Or is it transportation which prevents a person from getting to work on time? We need to know all these things to reach a decision that is realistic, logical and scientific, if we want it to respond to the objectives we must attain.

"The economy has its own problems in all sectors; however, the basis of the economy is production. If there is no production, forget about the economy. If we do not have a good work effort in the factories, in the fields, in the various centers in which material goods are produced, forget the economy. Not even services can be performed if there is no production of material goods.

"Everything is related," Blas said. "And everything depends basically on the work we are able to perform in the production and service centers, as even statistics depend on this. Who can point to anything that has not been produced? Who can generate statistics of something that has not been made?

It cannot be done. And by means of this study, we propose to find--as regards the National Assembly of the People's Government--the means with which we can contribute to existing legislation, to its modification or to new legislation for the better performance of work, elimination of indisciplines and deficiencies in increasing the capacity to give the maximum yield at each production or service center.

"We have a tight schedule," he told the deputies who are members of the Committee; "however, with that tight schedule you must exert the maximum effort, the maximum diligence, put your whole heart into the task to see if we can really do the job and reach the first period of 1980 with a good report which can serve our country, our Revolution, which can serve the cause of socialism, which can serve the cause of the working people's well-being."

Student Cheating, Truancy Investigated

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 11 Oct 79 p 6

[Article by Angel Rodriguez Hernandez]

[Text] When a student collective proposes to keep its honor high, there are no possibilities of negative attitudes. This is well known by the youths of subgroup three of the second year of mathematical cybernetics at the University of Havana.

When Student Mailbox learned of this invaluable attitude, it paid a visit to the students one morning after classes were over. The dialog was dynamic, wide-ranging and open. The subject: cheating and honor system examinations.

The first to speak was Alfredo Rodriguez who made reference to an attempt to cheat which took place in the middle of the past class. He told how all the comrades of that year had assembled to condemn the attitude of that irresponsible student and to expel him from the FEU [Federation of University Students].

Yanai Manzor, one of those young women who are sparing of words but to the point said that a cheating attitude by any comrade is harmful to [group] pride.

"That phenomenon is a vestige of the past which is principally harmful to the student," Miguel Moreno adds. "What does it mean to receive our diploma if we do not have the knowledge? We cannot permit anyone to engage in that despicable activity in our collective because it is counter to the concept of revolutionary students and the interest in training capable professionals and specialists."

Maria Isabel Morejon adds, "Society is harmed, also. What does it mean to receive a diploma that we do not deserve and for knowledge that we do not possess? How many problems and mistakes are involved in this kind of activity?"

Alfredo Rodriguez speaks next and says that an effort to cheat was made at the end of the first semester of the last class and, even though there was no repeat in the second semester, the class was affected because it was unable to state that it was free of cheating. "In our class," he said, "we will take honor examinations, and that is great recognition."

Andres Martinez emphasizes, "Honor examinations demonstrate the confidence of the party, government, UJC [Union of Young Communists] and the FEU in us. They know that we will respond properly, that this offense, which in the final analysis is theft of knowledge, will no longer be committed."

Other comments were made which stressed that failure to attend classes, weakness, cramming for final exams, superficiality or insufficient dedication to individual and collective study are the breeding grounds for cheating and, therefore, the FEU, within the group, is carefully analyzing cases of truancy, as is the UJC.

The students also reported that assistance is being given to comrades with learning problems who are required to attend tutoring sessions programmed by the professors. Similar watchfulness is being maintained over individual study, class participation and test questions.

They said that cheating is done in many ways, such as signing for another comrade in the classroom, changing grades in a record, copying homework. Therefore, a vanguard attitude must always prevail against any weakness and false sense of friendship which involves commission of such acts.

The conversation was stimulating and pleasant, and the students wanted the final comment to be an exhortation to all the country's university students to demonstrate their firmness and resolve in the upcoming honor examinations. We did as they requested.

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CSO: 3010

MILITARY UPDATE: APC TRAINING, USSR AVIATION INSTRUCTION

Armored Personnel Carriers

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 28 Oct 79 pp 4-7

[Article by Tomas Bello Gonzalez]

[Text] For armored personnel carriers, the itinerary is not bad, merely rough terrain over which they travel rapidly, carrying a cargo of men performing a mission. In column, they cross a minefield; they deploy, attack a strong point, regroup, avoid a narrow route, spread out again, to participate in the offensive and advance toward enemy positions in a steady "fanning" action, to put it one way, depending on the conditions of the terrain and the missions they are being continually assigned.

A steep incline comes into view. The driver looks at the instruments on the panel: oil, temperature and air pressure, everything normal; he depresses the accelerator a little bit more and the carrier begins to climb. The wet grass and mud cause the eight powerful wheels to slip, a quick shifting of gears and the carrier, with a surge, passes over the obstacle.

The Men at the Steering Wheel

Alexis Manzano smiles and feels sure of himself; once again, his "iron" [friend] has responded. One and a half years with the armored cars makes him feel that they are part of him, that he knows the most minute detail of the roaring of their engines. "When they appointed me a driver," says the young 3-year member of the 14th callup, "I considered it an honor. It is really a great responsibility, because I take small units into combat; in large part, the success of the mission assigned to them depends on me."

It stands to reason that he had no knowledge of this specialty before entering the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces]; however, he had been a driver and was selected for training as a driver-mechanic. "The classes given by the teachers," Manzano tells us, "and the experience of the other older comrades instilled in me solid and correct habit patterns; now, when I sit before the steering wheel of my armored car, I feel confident."

Drivers who have already completed the exercise gather together, relate their experiences and the mistakes of some of their comrades who, at the mention of their names, get "hot under the collar" over the razzing or answer the criticism of their comrades calmly, as the friendly ambience is helpful in every way. Their common denominator is youth, with its natural cheerfulness; however, seriousness is another common denominator, which makes them profoundly responsible.

One of them is Francisco Duarte who got "hot under the collar" because of a joke based on his unskillful shifting of the gears. Anxiety and the desire to do a good job tripped him up; he wanted to do it well; it was his duty and purpose; however, at the exact moment, he made a mistake and the armored car did not make it up a steep elevation on his first try. But that was not the important point: he knew that he could do it, was confident of his training and was able to do the job, as he later demonstrated.

Minutes earlier we had talked with Duarte, who was also a member of the 14th callup and had a little over one and one-half years in armored personnel carriers. He stated his views with sureness: "We are well-trained and will continue our training, as the exercises will be increasingly difficult. This is not only necessary but absolutely essential, for only in this way will we be able to face up to complex situations in combat."

His personal opinion on this specialty is given with a trace of a smile on his lips: "I like this work; I know what I am doing and how much it represents. My comrades have confidence in me; and when I have to lead them into combat, I will do it and will do it well."

Many Important Factors

Things came to a standstill for a change of crews. The soldiers go through their driving exercise as part of their training and at the same time demonstrate the skills they have acquired. First Lt Quintin Licea takes advantage of the opportunity to provide instructions. He again explains the objectives of the exercise to the drivers, emphasizes points [on the terrain], speeds, steps to be taken in the toughest spots. He is the crew chief of his armored car from which position he directs the action and gives the move-out order by radio.

Knowledge, training and initiative are put to the test in this kind of exercise. Not only those of the driver but also those of the chief of the armored cars, who must continually give him instructions and help him to select the best route.

In a few minutes, the armored personnel carriers return to the line of departure. There have been many run-throughs and a technical review is in order. We take advantage of this minute to talk with Lieutenant Licea, a graduate of the Antonio Maceo Interservice School of the FAR, to which he was sent after having completed his studies as a "Camilito" [student

of a Camilo Cienfuegos Military Vocational School]. He feels that the most important part of training activities of this and other kinds is the elimination of routine, permissiveness [facilismo] and simplification. "Only in this way will we be able to have good drivers," he said. "As we do in the classroom, we must prepare ourselves for this exercise, develop the plans and basic materials of required study; lay the groundwork and, if possible, optimally, take a run in the carrier to determine whether the students are attaining the proposed objectives.

"Here," the officer continues, "things cannot be left up to chance or spontaneity, because time and resources are invested which must be utilized optimally. What is more, the possibilities of breakdowns or accidents are present, and these must be avoided at all costs."

The officer took a look at his watch, glanced at his armored car and, with the practiced moves of one who knows what he is doing, got back into the carrier and ordered the resumption of the driving exercise. The column moves out again, deploys, enters a small woods and disappears from our sight.

Introspectively we analyze Licea. He is a very young officer and of recent vintage as an officer. He smiles when he has to; however, he knows how to get the proper performance of duties out of his troops. He is continually on the move between teams. He encourages, instructs, dispels doubts and at all times makes his presence felt among his subordinates as a man with plenty of know-how and an experienced trainer who can be approached with the certainty of obtaining the desired answer, the solution to the problem posed with respect to the exercise in which they are engaged.

Time to Depart

We are able to make out the armored cars in the foliage; they advance ponderously, defying obstacles. At the steering wheels young soldiers are seated who expertly get the most out of their technical skills, to which they are devotedly attached.

When covered with sweat, they dismount from their carriers, with their hands hardened by the steering wheel, they do so seriously, pensively, analyzing every action, every movement, every moment of the exercise, while awaiting its results and announcement of the most noteworthy performances. Only then will the tension ease, and will they return to their unit. They will then "jump on their irons" to take care of maintenance, satisfied because for each of them there is pride in being the driver of an armored personnel carrier.

USSR Aviation Instruction

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 21 Oct 79 pp 32-33

[Text] The training of an airplane pilot is one of the most expensive kinds of instruction given in the world, second only to the training of

astronauts. The reason for this is that, in addition to the material factors required, there is also a need for very specific subjective conditions to convert a student and his instructor into a harmonious team.

On the highway which leads to the Pinar del Rio municipality of Sandino where the San Julian Base once operated, today stands the greatly expanded Captain Carlos Ulloa National School of Civil Aviation of the Ministry of Transportation. Since 1963, this educational establishment, which is the only one of its kind in the country, has been used for the training of technical and teaching cadres, pilots and other specialists in many branches of passenger air transportation and agricultural aviation, both from Cuba and African and Latin American countries.

Training courses for pilots, technical experts, instructors, technicians and pilot-engineers, who later receive more extensive training in the Soviet Union, are its principal specialties. The prospective program for the development of civil aviation in the country also requires the establishment of new branches and teaching cadres with the highest mental capabilities.

Similarly, the growth of cooperation in that activity with many countries and primarily with the USSR calls for the establishment of an Aviation Polytechnical Institute, which will be located in Pinar del Rio territory. The installation will be built in areas adjacent to the future aeronautical complex in Pinar del Rio, on the La Coloma highway; and the Captain Carlos Ulloa School will be responsible for the training of teaching personnel.

Basic Objective

The basic objective of the Captain Carlos Ulloa School is training in theoretical-practical subject matter related to basic materials from the cultural standpoint and aeronautical techniques for the student's future movement into the flight-training stage in which he will apply the theory acquired to that point.

Pilot training courses will be 3 years in length for Cuban students (with ninth grade [education]) and foreigners with four semesters of theory and three of flying; another course, 2 years in length, will be given for Cuban students with 12 years of schooling.

The curriculum includes general training subjects (with the exception of preuniversity graduates), basic subjects, specific basic subjects and subjects called "in the exercise of the profession," such as meteorology, air traffic control, aeronautical training and navigation, among others.

The flight phase puts into practice the knowledges acquired and requires daily training of 2 hours. During this phase, the student passes through the stages of daylight flying, instrument flying, flying by complicated instruments and night flying, which is the final point of training up to now.

The discipline of the trainee is a fundamental factor to be taken into consideration by the instructors, as the staff of the center is engaged in a continuing fight against aviation incidents and accidents. Once this period is completed, every student will have a total of 107 hours and 22 minutes of flight time which qualifies him to handle the job of transportation of air passengers or for various activities in agricultural aviation. After 1 year of practice, he will have before him continuing work in technical training in increasingly more advanced aircraft, as demanded by the country's aeronautical development.

The Solution for Present Limitations

The solution for present limitations, with the material basis of study, has this educational establishment as the pioneer of an initiative: the holding of four annual exhibitions in which professors, teachers, technicians and students will take part, with the help of the maintenance, carpentry, welding, etc, sections.

The exhibitions with selected activities will coincide with relevant anniversaries, and during these exhibitions there will be displays of mockups and specialized schoolrooms. This procedure will result in greater practical training of the students and will channel them toward a search for superior methods in the teaching sector through the use of those inestimable auxiliary techniques.

In addition to many social, sports, recreational and educational installations, in the hall of history of the educational institution there is a collection of memorabilia, such as the Heroic Tradition Center plaque, awarded at the national level on repeated occasions, promoter of emulation "11th Festival" and many other union emulations and in 1978 the "best technical school of the Ministry of Transportation."

In this international bastion which daily renders homage to Carlos Ulloa, a Nicaraguan fighter who died on Playa Giron, an enthusiastic group of female comrades is at work primarily in the preparation of basic study materials.

Aware that the transformation of the Cuban woman means an unstoppable "revolution within the Revolution," all of the school's personnel have a great craving for her increasing incorporation into a greater number of specialties and her leaving her classrooms as the first female airplane pilots in the country.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

p 4 (article headline): Central Army: Armored Willpower in Personnel Carriers

P 5: Armored car chiefs have to instruct and help the driver select the best route.

p 7: (top): In the face of a difficult route, skill dominates technique.
(bottom): "Jump on the irons," to assure high combat readiness.

p 31: Feliks Ivanovich Strielkovsky is a prime example of Soviet international contributions to the development of civil aviation.

p 33: (left bottom): The Captain Carlos Ulloa School is a solid rung on the ladder of our civil aviation.

(top right): Women are also present in civil aeronautics.

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CSO: 3010

MILITARY UPDATE: SOLDIERS KILLED IN ETHIOPIA HONORED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 21 Oct 79 pp 52-53

[Article by P. E. Cabrera]

[Text] "The issuance of these orders of the day is a high honor conferred by the Provisional Military Administrative Council, Armed Forces and people of Ethiopia," said the commander of the Western Army, Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro, at the end of the awards ceremony, to a group of soldiers, sergeants and junior and senior officers of regular and reserve units of the Western Region who participated in the fighting against the Somali aggression against the Ethiopian people.

The solemn ceremony was held at the mausoleum erected in memory of Gen Antonio Maceo and his aide, Panchito Gomez Toro, in El Cacahual, and had as its framework the glorious anniversary of 10 October. That morning, in an ambience of deep emotion, plaques were delivered to the families of Cubans who died in defense of the sister people.

Presiding over the activities was vice minister and chief of the Central Political Directorate of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces], Brig Gen Sixto Batista Santana, a member of the party Central Committee. With him were Brig Gens Calixto Garcia and Ulises Rosales, members of the party Central Committee; Aemero Wondimagegnehu, ambassador of socialist Ethiopia to Cuba; Raul Rodriguez, second secretary of the party in Havana City; and other generals and senior and junior officers of the FAR.

After the colors of Cuba and Ethiopia had passed in review and a floral wreath had been laid in honor of Gen Antonio Maceo, the medal-awards ceremony began. One by one, the glorious Cuban combatants left their sections and received their medals with emotion and respect for the sister country of Ethiopia, its leader, Haile Mariam Mengistu and its Armed Forces.

There was profound silence when the speaker said that in the audience were the families of the eternal international heroes, those who had died carrying out their revolutionary duty on Ethiopian soil. One after the other they were named; and their parents, wives, children and brothers and sisters received handsome plaques from Ambassador Aemero Wondimagegnehu.

There was an emotional moment when the small son of one of the martyrs, with firmness and decisiveness, walked to the rostrum, took the plaque and shook hands with the ambassador of the sister republic. When he returned to his seat, he read the inscription in a low voice: "In memory of comrade Maj Juan Tamayo Molina who died for the unity and revolution of Ethiopia, pursuant to the principles of proletarian internationalism."

In front of a large stand which bore the portraits of Mengistu and Fidel Castro and on which could be read in big letters: "Long live the eternal friendship between Cuba and Ethiopia," there were sections of students from Camilo Cienfuegos Military Vocational Schools, Cadet Schools and officers, all invited to the ceremony. Their presence seemed to express the feelings and readiness of the new generations of combatants, of all the Cuban people, to continue to offer solidarity with the sister people of Ethiopia.

Valentin Napoles Oguendo spoke on behalf of the combatants who had received medals that morning. He said that the ceremony represented for them an additional commitment to continue doing their international duty and, in their work centers, to exhibit the same perseverance and heroism with which they fought in Ethiopia.

In his speech he remembered his comrades who died in battle and said that their absence should not be the cause of sadness but rather should serve as an incentive to continue the work of the revolution.

He concluded by saying with emotion: "If we were able to do our international duty in the land of Haile Mariam Mengistu, we will be able to do the same thing in any part of the world where we may be needed." And then in Amharic he used terms which offered vivas to Fidel Castro and to proletarian internationalism.

Ambassador Aemero Wondimagegnehu began his remarks by announcing that he was not going to make a long speech but rather his mission was to transmit to them the most sincere expressions of gratitude for having completed a revolutionary task. He said that the ceremony was recognition of the self-denial, bravery, sacrifice and the heroic acts of the Cuban combatants.

"The medals they have received on this occasion are symbols of heroism and dignity," he said. "I want to take this occasion to congratulate you for receiving these medals as valiant fighters and victorious combatants."

Referring to the attitude of the Cuban soldiers, he repeated the words of Haile Mariam Mengistu: "The sons of revolutionary Cuba, to whom was entrusted the mission of carrying out this historical and revolutionary decision, did their duty in a way that does honor to the proletarians of the world and to the lovers of peace."

The Ethiopian ambassador also said that Cuba had earned the admiration and respect of the world for the assistance it gave to the Ethiopian revolution and for the solidarity it is offering other oppressed peoples who are fighting for a just cause.

He stated that these medals which he had awarded in the name of the Ethiopian people and Armed Forces, far from representing a recompense, are a means of expressing their gratitude.

Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro summed up the activities by referring to the meaning of the date and place where the ceremony was held for all Cubans and indicated that this was confirmation that the purest patriotic and international feelings combine and complement one another.

The commander of the Western Army also said that the awards and homage in remembrance of those who had died should become one more reason to continue preparing ourselves in the military sector and in all orders, to successfully face the missions which may be assigned to the FAR.

At the end of his speech, he emphasized: "With our bemedaled chests thrust out; with our heads high, as only revolutionaries who have done their duty without vacillation can hold them; and with our fists clenched, let us shout forcefully our determination to be every day more patriotic, more international, more communist, more faithful to the working class, its vanguard party and the men who represents it, Comrade Fidel."

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p 52. (lower left) The son of Maj Juan Tamayo Molina, who died in the fulfillment of his international duty, receives a plaque in memory of his father from the ambassador of Ethiopia.
2. p 52. (upper right) Reserve international combatants receive their medals.
3. p 53. (upper left) Floral wreath in memory of the Lieutenant General.
4. p 53. (lower left) Brig Gen Ulises Rosales greets members of families of men who died in Ethiopia.

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CSO: 3010

CUBA

ECONOMIC UPDATE: YOUTH BRIGADES, CONSTRUCTION, ECONOMISTS

Youth Technical Brigades Lauded

FL261310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The fourth national conference of youth technical brigades opened yesterday at the Camilo Cienfuegos Hall of the Cuban Academy of Sciences in Havana with the participation of 471 delegates.

Party Politburo member Pedro Prieto, Secretariat member Jorge Risquet and Central Committee members Jose Ramon Fernandez, Asela de Los Santos and Rafael Francia Mestre, among others, chaired the opening session.

Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] National Committee, made the opening remarks. He said that after 5 years of performing tasks and pursuing objectives since the third conference, there has been a general leap in favorable results from the work of the youth brigades.

He described the members of the youth brigade as a real army of young technicians who are well organized and have superior qualities to continue clearing the path over which new technicians must go.

He noted that the party, government and people expect youth to be worthy followers of our tradition of struggle which today is being materialized by the construction of society's material and technical base.

It is important, he emphasized, that the conference call for work guidelines whose results would give a consistent and intransigent push to the struggle for quality. He said this spirit should be extended to each job filled by a brigade member. Dominguez noted that being a revolutionary in the technical field means to fight personal comfort in the face of material difficulties.

Referring to the youth brigade movement's motto of "think, act, create," the UJC National Committee first secretary stressed that these three pillars sustain the work of youth technical brigades.

Construction Plan Problems Discussed

FL261740 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Nov 79 FL

[Text] The Havana City Provincial Party Committee has held its 11th plenum chaired by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and party first secretary in Havana City Province. The topics examined at the meeting included the fulfillment of construction plans in which intensive work is being done to overcome difficulties in certain priority projects. The plenum agreed to send a message of greetings to all construction workers in recognition of their effort this year and for having won for Havana the National Commemoration of Construction Workers Day.

Economist Day Marked

FL271127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Nov 79 FL

[Text] Coinciding with the 20th anniversary of Ernesto Che Guevara's appointment as president of the Cuban National Bank, the day of the economist was marked for the first time yesterday at a ceremony chaired by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the party Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

Lionel Soto, member of the party Secretariat; Santiago Riera and Raul Leon Torras, ministers-presidents of the State Committee for Prices and Cuban National Bank, respectively; and Laureano Leon, president of the National Association of Economists of Cuba [ANEC], attended the event.

Santiago Riera made the closing remarks stressing that Major Guevara's actions at the National Bank counteracted the illegal traffic of foreign exchange with which the bourgeoisie tried to save its capital. He stressed that Che left a number of measures that consolidated the country's financial position and changed the bank which up to then had represented the interests of the financial oligarchy and imperialism.

Riera called attention to the commitment contracted by ANEC affiliates by taking the exemplary major as the central symbol of the association along with other precursors like Jacinto Torras and Raul Cepero Bonilla.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ETHIOPIA—One hundred and two Ethiopian young people have been received at Camaguey University where they will be studying at the Language Training Faculty before enrolling to graduate as specialists in higher level teaching. In his address at the ceremony Juan Vela, member of the PCC Camaguey Province Party and rector of that institution, reiterated the deep revolutionary satisfaction to be able to show another demonstration of proletarian internationalism. It was also reported that the Ethiopian students will study Spanish language as well as technical subjects about this language at Camaguey University. [Excerpts] [FL132008 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1913 GMT 13 Nov 79 FL] Today 1,200 Ethiopian students left the Port of Assab by ship for Cuba where they will enroll in the schools set up for them on the Isle of Youth. The contingent is comprised of 484 girls and 716 boys, ranging in ages between 9 and 16 years old. The PRENSA LATINA report adds that they will be studying at the (Karamara) and Haile Mengistu Marian schools. The students, who are accompanied by 19 Ethiopian teachers, were seen off at the Red Sea port at a ceremony presided over by Legesse Asfar, member of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Standing Committee in charge of military and political affairs. [Text] [FL152136 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2109 GMT 15 Nov 79 FL] The Julio Antonio Mella International Medical Brigade in Addis Ababa has donated to the Ethiopian government medical equipment valued at \$15,000. The donation was made at the hospital of the city of (Jimma) in southwest Ethiopia shortly after the arrival of the international brigade composed of specialists from Cuba, Bulgaria, Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and GDR. According to reports, the brigade—named after the Cuban student communist leader slain in 1929—was sent to Ethiopia by the World Federation of Democratic Youth and will work for 1 year at the (Jimma) hospital. A team of seven Cuban health specialists arrived shortly after the brigade to work at the same hospital. [Text] [FL171512 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 17 Nov 79 FL]

SOLIDARITY WITH ANGOLA—Armando Hart Davalos and Sergio del Valle, members of the PCC Politburo and Cuban Council of States, last night attended a reception marking the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Angola by President Agostinho Neto. The reception, which was given by Angola's charge d'affaires Luis Neto, was also attended by PCC secretariat members Jorge Risquet and Julio Camacho Aguilera, Central Committee member and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and other members of the Central Committee. [Text] [FL131222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Nov 79 FL]

--Fernando Faustino Muteka, Transport and Communication Minister of the People's Republic of Angola, has toured Camaguey Province. During his stay there, he visited the Candido Gonzalez Railway Technological Institute, the headquarters of the Centro-Este Railway Division and an operations center that will be inaugurated soon. The visitor was accompanied by Antonio Enrique Lusson, member of the Party Central Committee and Minister of Transportation and Luis Neto, Charge d'Affaires of the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [FL141924 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Nov 79 FL]

'EL OFICIAL' CONTENTS--Issue No 3, 1979, of the magazine EL OFICIAL is now being distributed. In this issue readers will find an interview with Col Carlos Preval Isalgue on the subject of the operation of the Frank Pais Second Eastern Front arms plant; an interesting article on the parallel work method; an item on automation of troop control, prepared by a specialist of our FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces]; as well as two articles on scientific-military work. This issue offers abundant information about enemy armies and arms: tanks, antisubmarine helicopters, NATO airplanes and ships equipped with missile systems. The issue also contains an article on the export of Israeli arms to Latin America and other countries. The regular section "[Let Us Get To Know the World]" this time deals with Brazil and its armed forces. The Center for Documentation and Scientific-Technical Information of the FAR announces to officers that the magazine can be purchased for 50 centavos at Military Commerce Enterprise No 1 establishments, or received at home through subscription. Additional information may be obtained by calling telephone numbers 22-3435 and 22-5077. [Text] [Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 21 Oct 79 p 51] 8143

EMIGRATION TO SPAIN--A total of 4,000 Cubans arrived in Spain from January to October 1979, a number much higher than in previous months, according to information made public in Geneva by the CIME [Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations]. The CIME entered this figure in its books in Madrid and stated that of the 4,000 Cuban refugees who have chosen Spain as their point of departure 1,700 have already departed for their countries of permanent residence, principally the United States. The rate of arrivals in Spain has thus reached a figure of 500 to 600 persons monthly, compared to the 100 to 200 recorded monthly last year. [Text] [Madrid ABC in Spanish 3 Nov 79 p 10] 8143

CSO: 3010

GALLUP POLLS ROLDOS-BUCARAM POPULARITY IN QUITO

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 25 Oct 79 pp 1, 15

[Text] Given the current political situation, how popular are the president of the republic, Jaime Roldos, and the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Assad Bucaram, in Quito? What do people think about a 40-hour work week? Does it help the country? What about the individual citizen? Are the inhabitants of the capital happy with the new minimum wage?

There are many topics which are undoubtedly of current interest, especially in view of the fact that the new constitutional civilian government is moving ahead with its innovations and changes.

In an attempt to obtain the most accurate answers to these questions, for several months this newspaper has been using the services of the Ecuadorean branch of the "Gallup" enterprise, which specializes in taking polls.

The latest poll taken was a "lightning poll" specifically on current topics, and the answers are obviously of general interest.

For example, Roldos is way ahead of Bucaram in popularity (in Quito). However, over a period of 2 months, Roldos' popularity dropped by a few percentage points.

In general, the public believes that a 40-hour work week and a high minimum wage have a negative effect on the country. However, there are varying opinions when this subject is viewed from a personal standpoint.

The Poll

The poll, the highlights of which will be published today, was carried out in metropolitan Quito (we repeat that the results refer only to the capital) last Saturday and Sunday. The final results represent 495 households in the city located in the following parishes:

Downtown: Gonzalez Suarez, Tejar, San Juan, America, Larrea, Belen, Vicentina, Espejo, Itchimbia, Tola;

South: San Sebastian, San Roque, Colmena, Dos Puentes, Santa Ana, Chimbacalle, Alpahuasi, Lulumcoto, Villa Flora, Magdalena;

North: Miraflores, Mariscal Sucre, Floresta, Belisario Quevedo, etc.

In any case, a representative sampling of Quito was sought, allowing for a 5 percent margin of error, and 92 sample points were selected.

Of those polled, 64 percent were male and 34 percent were female [sic]. The breakdown by age was as follows: 22 percent were between 18 and 24 years of age; 52 percent were between 25 and 49; and the remainder were over 50. The breakdown according to economic status was as follows: 11 percent were from the upper class; 52 percent were from the middle class; and 38 percent were from the lower class.

In some cases, several of the questions asked in the most recent poll are similar to others asked in previous polls so as to determine whether there have been any changes. We will first cite these cases.

The Chamber

One of the questions was: In sessions of the Chamber of Deputies there have been discussions of a personal nature. Do you think such discussions help or hinder the process of setting up a democracy?

In a poll taken in August right after the chamber was installed, 15 percent answered "yes they help," 79 percent answered "no, they hinder," and 6 percent had no opinion.

In the most recent poll there were some changes: the total of those who thought these discussions help the democratic process dropped from 15 to 11 percent, while the total of those who think they hinder the process rose from 79 to 83 percent. The percentage of those who had no opinion remained the same.

The Work Week

The same question was asked on two separate occasions--in mid-August of this year and on 20-22 October (this past weekend)--and there were some differences in the answers.

The question was: There is a bill which would reduce the work week to 40 hours per week. Do you think this bill would help or hinder the country's economy in general?

In August the answers to the question were as follows: 21 percent said it would help, 75 percent said it would hinder, and 4 percent had no opinion. On 20-22 October the answers were as follows: 15 percent said it would help, 80 percent said it would hinder, and 5 percent had no opinion.

Of course, when the question referred to whether the measure would personally benefit those polled, the answers were different, as will be seen in data which will be published at a later date. It should be emphasized that the above percentages refer to whether the measure would help or hinder "the country" in general.

Roldos and Bucaram

President Jaime Roldos had a very wide margin of popularity in the poll conducted in Quito (we repeat, this is only in the capital).

The question was: There is a well-known difference in the attitudes and personalities of the president of the republic, Jaime Roldos, and the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Assad Bucaram. Based on this, which of the two do you support, attorney Roldos or Mr Bucaram?

This question was asked in a "Gallup" poll for the first time last July and the answers at that time were as follows: 92 percent were in favor of Roldos; 2 percent were in favor of Bucaram; 1 percent were in favor of both; and 5 percent were not in favor of either.

In the 20-22 October poll there were some changes worthy of note: 85 percent were in favor of Roldos; 3 percent were in favor of Bucaram; 1 percent were in favor of both; and 11 percent were not in favor of either.

In other words, there was a drop in Roldos' popularity (from 92 to 85 percent), but Bucaram did not benefit from this drop since his popularity only rose from 2 to 3 percent and in any case, he is still trailing far behind Roldos. What did increase considerably was the percentage of persons who were not in favor of "either," in other words, "neither Roldos nor Bucaram."

President Roldos had the highest popularity--and we are still talking about in Quito--following his electoral victory on 29 April.

Would It Affect Democracy?

Another question that was asked on two different occasions was: If the antagonism between attorney Roldos and Mr Bucaram continues or if there is a complete break between the two men, do you think this would have an effect on the democratic organization and stability of the state?

In the first poll conducted in early August the answers were as follows: 45 percent said it would have an effect; 49 percent said it would not have an effect; and 6 percent had no opinion.

In the most recent poll (the one conducted on 20-22 October), the answers showed significant differences: 65 percent said it would have an effect; 33 percent said it would not have an effect; and 2 percent had no opinion.

Minimum Wage

There were also some changes on two different dates in the answers to the question of whether "an increase in the minimum wage would help or hinder the country's economy." In early August the answers were as follows: 27 percent said it would help the economy; 69 percent said it would hinder the economy; and 4 percent had no opinion.

In the more recent October poll (taken after the new minimum wage level was approved) the answers were as follows: 22 percent said it would help the economy; 69 percent said it would hinder the economy; and 9 percent had no opinion.

It should be stressed that these answers refer to whether the minimum wage would help or hinder "the country" and not the individual citizen. The answers to the latter question were different and will be published at a later date.

In any case, these two "Gallup" polls are definitely of interest.

9494

CSO: 3010

LACK OF DEFINED ECONOMIC POLICY WORRIES BANKERS

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 28 Oct 79 p 11

[Text] Guayaquil, 27--Banking and economic circles in general appear to be dissatisfied with the inadequacy of measures adopted by the Monetary Board for the restoration of liquidity to banks and the stimulation of credit transactions.

On Wednesday the Monetary Board approved a temporary reduction in bank reserves, which next month will return to their former level of 31 per cent; and approved rediscount transactions in the Central Bank, but only for certificates of the contracting parties who hold obligations with the official sector.

The president of the Association of Private Banks, Luis Chiriboga Para, stated that the measures are disappointing. "This is not what we had hoped for. We had trusted that the authorities in charge of managing the country's economy would realize exactly what we were going through, but apparently it has not happened that way," he said. He thought that the temporary decrease of two points in bank reserves does not constitute a real improvement.

Stagnation Too Prolonged

Meanwhile, the economic commentator Walter Spurrier Baquerizo pointed out that the almost two years devoted to elections have had a negative impact on the economy, which continues because of the lack of governmental clarification on that subject.

He maintained that, as an example of the lack of liquidity, there are some banks which have fallen below their minimum cash ratio because of a reduction in deposits, added to the impossibility of rediscounting in the Central Bank. (Rediscount operations are related to the procedure which allows the private banks to transfer to the Central Bank their outstanding accounts-receivable documents in exchange for currency, at a certain discount rate.) The commentator observed that, faced with an impending rise in wages and salaries, it would be necessary to increase circulating resources,

and controls should be loosened, because the working capital of the companies would necessarily have to be increased.

He complained that the election period has turned out to be too long. At the end of 1977 the referendum campaign was already underway, and a new government was expected in less than a year; but he observed that the military government, with its policy of postponing the date of handing over power, managed to gain another year, and stay on until 10 August 1979.

He said that these almost 2 years given up to elections had had a negative impact on the economy. More than 4 months of uncertainty were added to this, since the transition period has been extended until the beginning of 1980.

Baquerizo said: "It is time for the executive branch to make basic decisions on economic policy. The impression is spreading that there is still no definite economic policy. And there is nothing that would cause more lack of confidence than the belief that the ones who should make the decisions do not know what to do."

8131

CSO: 3010

CEPE NEEDS INCREASED BUDGET TO COMPLETE PROJECTS

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 14 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] An immediate and substantial increase in its budget is required by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) for next year, since it must carry forward programs of exploration and operation to increase the present reserves of petroleum which are at a level of somewhat more than 1 billion barrels.

The present budget of 16,158,000,000 sucres allots 46.4 percent to the heading of operative units, that is 7,495,000,000 sucres, for activities that include those which are obligatory as a majority participant in the Texaco consortium, to the regional activities in Esmeraldas and the Santa Elena Peninsula, production of industrialized petroleum products, etc.

The second heading that absorbs CEPE's budget for the current year is that of projects and investments, which will demand from the organization's Division of Finance, besides its control and evaluation, a search for sources of financing. The amount needed for these requirements reaches 5,032,000,000 sucres, that is 31.1 percent.

The remaining headings to which the economic resources of CEPE are allotted and those which are for central administration, debt service, and outside expenditures, represent 22.5 percent.

Significant Increase

The various technical, administrative and commercial operations of the corporation required that the organization's budget have a significant growth over that for 1976.

Thus, in 1976 the budget reached 4,062,000,000 sucres; in 1977 it rose to 8,348,000,000, that is an increase of 106 percent; in 1978 the budgetary figure was 12,735,000,000 sucres, which represents a growth of 53 percent with relation to the 1977 figure; and, for the current year, the relative increase represents 27 percent.

Of the figures mentioned, it is noteworthy that between 1976 and the current year the increase in CEPE's budget has been 298 percent.

The development of the state petroleum organization is due mainly to the agreement with the consortium of which it forms a part. The shares equal to 62.5 percent oblige it to spend economic resources in that proportion in all the activities and programs that the consortium embarks upon. This demands significant expenditures, especially with relation to the exploration for and drilling of oil wells.

Moreover, the necessary expansion of activities for detecting new productive fields in the same eastern concession obliges CEPE to look for additional financing in order to comply with the proposed goals of increasing the already low proven current reserves.

Other Projects

One of the projects for immediate execution is reactivating exploration in The Gulf of Guayaquil in order to utilize gas reserves, with the possibility of finding petroleum.

The expiration of the contract with Northwest implies an immediate solution for the Ministry of Resources with the aim that these activities paralyzed during the last 3 years be reinitiated and the country be able to count on an effective hydrocarbon source aside from the eastern petroleum and the small amount on the Santa Elena peninsula.

A Pending Project

Upon termination of the old political regime, CEPE officials made it clear that, in the short term, exploration will be started on four new fronts: two located in the east, one on the coast, and one in the sea. The estimated investment to carry out these projects was approximately 850 million sucres.

Regarding the two sectors on the eastern side subject to seismic exploration, one is located on the edge of the basin where the consortium is currently working, that is to the right and left of the hydrocarbon structural axis.

The cost of this operation was estimated at 200 million sucres. The exploration front inside the coast is located in the provinces of Manabi and Esmeraldas, following the structural axis traced for the purpose. It should be pointed out that in this sector about 12 exploratory wells were drilled 25 years ago without achieving commercially favorable results with the petroleum found. This operation will require an investment of approximately 150 million sucres.

The exploratory operations in the sea, which rely on seismic studies, are centered in two areas with good hydrocarbon possibilities, one facing the coast of Manabi and the other north of the Santa Elena peninsula, where

four exploratory wells will be drilled, a project that is expected to be carried out at the beginning of next year. The investment for this front is estimated at 250 million sucres.

The fourth exploration project that CEPE plans on carrying out is in two parcels of land located in the southeast of the country, where there is optimism about finding profitable petroleum. The estimated investments for this project will be on the order of 250 million sucres.

Expansion of the Refinery

Another investment program that CEPE will have to bring about is the one related to expanding the Esmeraldas state refinery.

Even when the project for expanding to a volume of 75,000 barrels daily of capacity was cast aside, since according to the manager of the corporation, "it signifies irresponsibility for the country," the work that will be completed will tend rather to equip the plant for achieving optimal use of the refiners and to reach a volume of 61,000 barrels a day of capacity.

According to what was revealed by the CEPE manager, a refinery will be built in a zone near the centers of consumption with the aim of better coordinating transport of the derivative products.

The CEPE programs, in any case, demand enormous investments with the object of implementing them and making the petroleum industry of the country a reality and taking advantage of a resource that in the short or middle run will disappear.

9545

CSO: 3010

GAS, OIL EXPLORATION EFFORTS CONTINUE

Well Drilled in Napo

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Oct 79 p 5

[Text] The General Division of Hydrocarbons approved drilling of exploratory well Sansahuari-1 which will be carried out by the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE), according to official information.

An authorized spokesman of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy let it be known that at the present time CEPE is moving the drilling equipment from the Siona-1 well to the drilling site of exploratory well Sansahuari-1, whose operations must start at the end of this month or at the beginning of November.

This well will be located in the province of Napo, Putumayo District, to the north of the Fany-188 structure. It is estimated that it will reach a total depth of 8,200 feet. The objective will be to find out about the hydrocarbon possibilities in the sandstone formations M-1 and U and T of the Napo formation.

Once the drilling of this well is finished, CEPE will continue its exploratory activity in the Cuyabeno-1 and Secoya-1 wells, which were programmed for the months of November and December of 1979 and the beginning of 1980.

The General Division of Hydrocarbons, responsible for authorizing and supervising the carrying out of this work, also let it be known that this week the CEPE-Exxon Consortium continues drilling the Yuca-5 well, which up to the present date is at a depth of 5,349 feet.

This well, work on which was started 9 October of this year, is located in the province of Napo, and it is expected to reach a depth of 10,150 feet.

Offshore Exploration

Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 11 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE), according to reports, is preparing a wide program of seismic exploration in the Gulf of

Guayaquil and Puna Island, in the event that the Ministry of Natural Resources appropriates to it some parcels of land of interest existing in the area.

CEPE's manager, Engineer Jose Carvajal, has stated the intention of asking the Ministry of Natural Resources for two of the parcels in the Gulf, since the contract with Northwest has expired.

The project that CEPE plans will seek to preferentially define, limit and detail the various structures existing in the subsoil, with the aim of establishing the exploratory drillings in the zone which will make it possible to quantify the true hydrocarbon potential of the areas belonging to CEPE, since they will have to make note of seismic lines and will explore on deeper levels than those explored at the present time, with the goal of discovering petroleum.

The ADA company, which was responsible for the exploration of these areas, drilled up to levels of 12,000 and 13,000 feet, finding gas deposits. CEPE, with the new projects that it will get under way, will search for petroleum and gas.

Seismic exploration projects will also be carried out in the coastal provinces of Manabi and Esmeraldas, with the object of finding out about the petroleum potential in these basins.

Well Drilled in Oriente

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] Next week drilling will begin on the Yuca-5 well of the CEPE-Texaco consortium, while during this time work is continuing on the Parahuacu-5 and Emporio-2019 wells.

According to what was officially reported, the General Division of Hydrocarbons through their Department of Drilling has verified the drilling of four wells in the eastern region of the country and one in the Santa Elena peninsula during the months of August, September and October.

Positive Wells

Of these five wells, Yuca-3, Yuca-4 and Parahuacu-5 belong to the CEPE-Texaco Consortium, and the two others, Siona-1 and Emporio-2059 are under the responsibility of CEPE.

Yuca-3, classified as an advance well, finished its drilling operations on August 21, arriving at a depth of 10,116 feet in 23 days of operation, which resulted positively in the U area of the Napo formation.

The second to be completed was the Yuca-4 well, on which 18 days were spent in its drilling operation, and which reached a depth of 10,150 feet on September 22, resulting positive in the U and T areas of the Napo formation.

Siona-1, CEPE exploratory well, required 20 days of drilling, on 27 September reaching a depth of 8,110 feet at the time that tests of production are being made.

The two remaining wells, Parahuacu-5 and Emporio-2059, are currently at depths of 10,870 feet and 276 feet respectively. It is expected that these wells will reach their programmed depths of 11,400 feet for Parahuacu-5 and 2,900 feet for Emporio-2059 in a period of 15 days.

In the Division of Hydrocarbons it was pointed out that the technique of directional drilling is being used on Parahuacu-5, since the objective of the well is located at a horizontal distance of 5,660 feet from the site of the operation.

Moreover, it was learned that the General Division of Hydrocarbons will inspect this month the drilling of the Yuca-5 well of the CEPE-Texaco Consortium programmed to start its operations next weekend.

9545

CSO: 3010

ECUADOR

BRIEFS

OIL EXPORTS--The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) announced that it has exported between January and September of this year 5.5 million barrels of Fuel Oil No 6 worth \$99.8 million. This information from the corporation points out that the sales in question were effected through long-term contracts signed between CEPE and several companies, as well as through occasional or spot sales. This has made it possible to assure the continual flow of the derivative toward foreign markets. Between January and May of this year, the international sales of bunker and diesel fuel reached 247,153 barrels, according to official figures provided by the General Division of Hydrocarbons of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy. The sales of bunker fuel reached 210,999 barrels and diesel sales 36,154. In May only, the sales of the two combustibles were around 27,454 barrels, 61.4 percent less than in April. [Text] [Guayaquil EL UNIVERSO in Spanish 11 Oct 79 p 11] 9545

CSO: 3010

MARIO SALAZAR VALIENTE ANALYZES POLITICAL FORCES AT WORK

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 22 Oct 79 p 4-A, 13-A

[Editorial by Mario Salazar Valiente: "El Salvador: Difficult Situation"]

[Text] As a rule, coups d'etat in El Salvador have functioned as mechanisms for rearranging the power structure. This is true of the five or six successful military coups which have taken place in recent decades. Since October 1961, that is for almost 20 years, the system of imperialist-oligarchic rule has been functioning with the army at its center. The attempted coup of March 1972, which had nationalist and democratic characteristics, miscarried. It would appear that this peculiar mechanism for replacing teams of military men operates with maximum effectiveness in times when the system is breaking down, when a political crisis is reaching the point where it places in danger the highest interests of imperialism and the country's oligarchic groups.

In El Salvador the objective conditions for a revolutionary situation were shaped some time ago. The process intensified with the triumph of the popular revolution in Nicaragua. The United States showed its concern by sending Vaky and Bowler to San Salvador, and by the statements of Carter's government. Apparently the actions were limited to "exerting pressure" on General Romero, now overthrown. But faced with the impossibility of such an unpopular and genocidal government gaining any creditability from the "made in USA" overture leading to the famous "controlled democracy," they at the same time carried out under complete security the traditional clandestine work of North American agents--fomentation of a coup d'etat. The history of El Salvador over the last 50 years shows that, with a few rare exceptions, successful coups or failed attempts by the military have definitely been carried out with direction and participation of North American agents and ambassadors.

But it also seems plausible to us, based on creditworthy sources, that there are two opposing movements or tendencies in the inner ranks of the military commanders. In the struggle between the two tendencies which were contending the hegemony of the self-proclaimed movement of "military youth," the one more favorable to U.S. imperialism triumphed. This is our hypothesis.

The picture at present is extremely complex and critical. It is clear that the fronts of the revolutionary masses: Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), United Popular Action Front (FAPU) and others; and the leading political-military (guerrilla) organizations: "Farabundo Marti" Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), People's Revolutionary Army, Revolutionary People's Army and Armed Forces of National Resistance were in agreement, on principle, on classifying the new government as counter-revolutionary. Also on principle, violent acts of a guerrilla type were begun, including the taking over of towns. It is a delicate situation: the popular revolution is being introduced into the process of change instigated by the rebel military men.

However, there are some elements which are creating confusion, for example the participation in the new regime of representatives of the "28 February Popular Leagues." The apparent tacit support of the Junta of civilians and military by the Communist Party is, though, explainable.

And lastly, another factor which causes division and probably confusion among popular sectors is the support given by the head of the church, Monsignor Romero, who has so much influence among large sectors of the population.

On the other hand, the Junta's membership: Guillermo Manuel Ungo, social democratic representative of a front which includes the Christian Democratic Party; Roman Mayorga, of reformist ideology; and Mario Andino, who expresses the interests of the industrial managerial group, reflects these points: a) the organized popular forces who have been struggling with a high cost in lives and blood are not represented; b) its line conforms, objectively, to what the United States follows; c) Christian democracy or social democracy, two alternative political lines favorable to imperialism, are entering into the new project of "viable or controlled democracy," whose final goal is to prevent the revolutionary popular forces from triumphing as they did in Nicaragua.

In spite of the "proclamation" of the coup movement that it will guarantee the legality of "every ideology" (which had never been done in the country), and which would favor the Communist Party, the situation has become seriously complicated. In fact, the new regime, confronted with the attitude of the popular organizations which direct the political-guerrilla apparatus, continued the repression which it was attempting to prevent.

The absence from power of representatives from the revolutionary masses' organizations and their attitude of armed resistance to the Junta, places the new regime in a very difficult position, because it does not have the necessary popular support, and the very dynamics of the repression being carried out will increasingly estrange it from the people, and will turn it toward the right, and toward the repressive dictatorship which it was trying to overcome.

Blood will continue to drench the soil of El Salvador, the present civil war very probably will continue. It is possible that the armed revolutionary leadership acted too precipitously. From a distance, it can be seen that possibly they followed tactics that were totally wrong. The popular revolution is far from triumphing and the democratizing "opportunity" and "controlled democracy"--the only one acceptable to the masters from the North--are becoming almost a utopian dream.

8131

CSO: 3010

PROFESSOR RECOUNTS REPRESSION

PA242349 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Enrique Torres Lezama, professor of political science at the University of Guatemala and chief of that country's legal department, has made some interesting statements to Radio Sandino newsmen on his country's situation.

Torres said repression has been increased because the people's level of organization has increased. From 10-15 persons are murdered daily to stifle revolutionary movements. Many patriots like him are now in exile.

The following is Torres' statement:

[Begin recording] Conditions in Guatemala are similar to those existing in Nicaragua during Somoza's reign. The only difference is that everything centered here around a single dictator and his inner circle. In Guatemala we have a group of seven or eight generals who are doing exactly what Somoza did. They are grabbing land and businesses to control the country militarily and economically. They are taking over everything little by little, and they are killing 10-15 student, labor and peasant leaders daily in their eagerness.

They are even going to eliminate the democratic sectors. These are the non-revolutionary sectors which include the Social Democrats. They have completely wiped out the Social Democratic leaders and their closest advisers.

[Question by unidentified speaker] We would like you to explain, in your capacity as a professor of political science, the political situation faced by workers and students in Guatemala.

[Answer] Currently, the workers are not being given any opportunity to become organized. In other words, the Guatemalan labor laws are written to favor the ruling class. However, the workers have managed to form organizations and have even obtained legal status in some cases despite these laws. In view of this, the ruling class has tried to enact even more drastic laws such as the new labor code it is attempting to pass. This labor code is even more repressive than the current one. The ruling class hopes the code will take effect next year.

The labor sectors have been struggling for their organizations. Despite the killing and persecution of leaders in Guatemala I can state that the labor and peasant organizations have been growing and developing. Of course this is carried out without legal recognition and outside the established codes. The government's reply to the organizational struggle of the workers and peasants is more harsh repression. The repression is so harsh that we estimate that during the people's insurrection in Nicaragua there were more deaths from political violence in Guatemala than in Nicaragua. It can be easily proven if one looks at the statistics on deaths from political violence. This is the state of repression in the country.

The student movement has also developed. However, it has lost its best leaders. Its leaders have been systematically eliminated to the extent that the University Students Association has not appointed a new secretary general because it has established a collective leadership to prevent the identification of the person who holds the highest post.

The interesting thing about the process of [word indistinct] is that there is only one large front. That is the Democratic Front Against Repression which is composed of some 140-150 worker, peasant, and student organizations, the aggressive Christians and democratic people who understand how our people should live. The Democratic Front Against Repression includes all the aforementioned groups, the National Committee of Union Unity and the Committee of Peasant Unity. These groups and sectors represent the country's masses and they constantly confront the repressive forces and the government through group activities. Nevertheless, their struggle is increasingly more clandestine because repression against [words indistinct]. That is, people who belong to organizations are disappearing. (?The ruling class) justifies its actions by saying it wants to prevent what occurred in Nicaragua. It wants to destroy newly emerging organizations. It kills the rank and file leaders so the organizations will not develop.

The Guatemalan people have learned how to struggle and develop under those conditions. Despite the blows against their leaders, the Guatemalan people continue to struggle. [end recording]

CSO: 3010

GUATEMALA

BRIEFS

SOLDIERS KILLED IN AMBUSH--Guatemala City, 24 November (ACAN-EFE)--Two Guatemalan soldiers were killed yesterday in an ambush by an unidentified group in Uspantan, Quiche Department, in northwest Guatemala. The army public relations office issued a communique today saying that five soldiers had been wounded but had managed to repel the attack. The patrol was riding a vehicle during a joint military-civilian operation. A search was launched immediately to capture the attackers, who used various caliber weapons, but it has proved unsuccessful. The military-civilian group is repairing the streets in Uspantan that were damaged by the recent heavy rains. [Text] [PA242249 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1729 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA]

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

STUDENT GROUPS INVADE CATHEDRAL--Tegucigalpa, 26 November (LATIN)--Honduran student groups, protesting the government's economic policy, occupied the Metropolitan Cathedral today. This is the first incident of this type in Honduras. An undetermined number of members of the University Students Federation [FEU] of a movement called "Christians for justice," and of the "University Reform Front," broke into the cathedral, closed the doors immediately after having posted placards reading: "The Honduran military dictatorship is against the people's organized struggle and has replied to it by imprisoning over 100 peasants." FEU sources told newsmen the cathedral's occupation represents a protest against "the economic, political and social policy implemented by the capitalist system implanted in Honduras." Shortly after the news of the cathedral's occupation became known, security forces were deployed around the National Agrarian Institute since there were reports some peasants organizations planned to invade it. Members of the military junta, presided over by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, met with leaders of several peasant organizations. However, no information has been released about this meeting. [Text] [PA262243 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2021 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA]

DEPORTATION REPORT DENIED--The report that the State Secretariat of the Government and Justice Ministry ordered the deportation of Augusto Dominguez Sineti, a Mexican citizen but naturalized Honduran, Chilean Roberto Williams and Uruguayans Elba Trochez de Poyu and Jorge Poyu is completely false. These persons were accused of an alleged assault against a doctor from San Pedro Sula. The case is being heard in court. The state secretariat will not be able to make any decisions until the court rules on the case. Otherwise it would be violating guarantees given by Honduran law. The State Secretariat of the Government and Justice Ministry announces that it will always act under the law in all matters that concern that office. [Text] [PA241541 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Nov 79 PA]

CSO: 3010

CHAMORRO SON REFUTES CRITICISM, EXPOUNDS POLITICAL BELIEFS

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 11 Nov 79 p 1-2

[Article by Joaquin Chamorro Barrios: "A Voice of Moderation and Democracy in Nicaragua"]

[Text] Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, who is a member of the editorial board and an executive of the daily LA PRENSA of Managua, was recently in Venezuela to attend, as a special observer, the forum on social communication held in Caracas under the title of "Freedom of the Press. Illusion or Reality?" The following editorial, reproduced to criticism made about him by FSLN Commander Jaime Wheelock.

People have said that I am politically undefined and immature. I do not accept that opinion because I think that through my articles, anyone could already have seen clearly how I think. But in any case, I am going to explicitly define myself.

I believe in complete freedom of expression as an inalienable right of Man, and as an assurance for the exercise of all other rights. I also believe in constructive criticism as a means to help one rule to pinpoint and correct one's mistakes.

I am a Social-Democrat. I believe in Socialism, in Socialism in a free society. I believe in Democracy and in the power of peoples to choose their own destiny.

I believe in original solutions, not in copies or models as formulas for overcoming underdevelopment. I do not believe in authoritarian, compulsive, or totalitarian solutions to "aline" to those who get off the track because I sincerely believe in the individual's freedom to choose one's own political party, and in the freedom to be able to dissent.

I believe Nicaragua must have a public, a private, and a mixed sector.

I believe in nationalism, in self-determination by the people, and in social justice. I am a supporter of the Sandinist ideology.

I am against accusation and servility lackies, because far from uniting people, this trend divides, fragments, and increases social tensions and even endangers production.

I believe political doctrines must be abstractions from reality, and not abstract reality or "accomodations" to fit political doctrines.

I am a progressive bourgeois. I make no excuses for my class extraction nor for my forefathers, because I believe in the internal congruency of the individual.

I believe in God; I believe in love; I am a Christian.

CS0: 3010

'ANN' PARTICIPATES IN 'NONALINED' NEWS AGENCY CONFERENCE

PA241344 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Nicaragua is participating in the Second Nonaligned Countries' News Agencies Conference, currently being held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Companeros Carlos Garcia and William (Grisby), of the New Nicaragua News Agency [ANN], are representing Nicaragua there. We interviewed Companero Carlos Garcia, who is responsible for ANN, before he left for Belgrade:

[Begin recording] We know that as regards international information there is a serious imbalance between the developed countries and the countries in the process of being liberated. This imbalance results from the developed capitalist countries' monopoly on information. The world's flow of information is in the hands of large international agencies like United Press International, Associated Press, LATIN-REUTER and others.

On the other hand, liberated countries such as ours and countries in the process of being liberated do not have the means of communications to disseminate their own facts, their own values and their own concepts.

In the case of Nicaragua, which has its own news agency, we are making serious efforts to penetrate the international information market, to penetrate the area of international information. But the big agencies monopolize information, disseminate interests alien to the peoples of the Third World, to the peoples who have been liberated or are in the process of being liberated, and on many instances transmit concepts and values which are neither in accordance with our people nor benefit them. [end recording].

Companero Carlos Garcia also discussed the projects being contemplated to increase the services of the nonaligned countries' news agency pool: [Begin recording] Efforts are being made to organize cooperation among nonaligned and Third World countries in order to build our own telecommunications system so our countries are provided with communications media that enable them to transmit their respective facts in a truthful way, rather than in the distorted and slanderous manner of the capitalist countries' big international news agencies.

Another benefit is that for the first time Nicaragua will join in the debates on the problems of communication and informational cooperation among the peoples. Still another benefit is that for the first time in its history Nicaragua will have the chance to participate in the nonaligned countries' news agency pool.

Through our own news agency we would thus be able to publicize our entire revolutionary process, its true roots, achievements, problems and crises in the more than 100 countries that the nonaligned countries' news agency pool covers.

For the first time we would also be able to participate with voice and vote in the executive council of the nonaligned countries' news agency pool. I understand that at the upcoming meeting the Cuban Companeros will propose that the executive council of the nonaligned news agency pool include Nicaragua as a member of this council, which outlines the pool's general guidelines. We are confident the other Companeros in this executive committee will accept Nicaragua's participation in it as a member.

The meeting in Belgrade therefore will benefit Nicaragua greatly because on one hand it will allow Nicaragua to participate in the problems of communication among Third World countries, liberated countries such as ours, countries in the process of being liberated. It will also allow Nicaragua to participate in efforts to counteract the capitalist agencies' distortions and slanders. It will allow Nicaragua to share in the desire for cooperation in the area of communications among sister nations, among democratic governments and among the peoples who expressed their solidarity with Nicaragua during its liberation struggle.

Nicaragua will be also allowed for the first time to use the nonaligned countries' own telecommunications system. That is, those countries which belong to the nonaligned bloc will have their own satellite system, their own telecommunications system, through which they will be able to disseminate news, their peoples' activities and creative actions in a truthful and objective manner.

Our peasants' activities within the Sandinist peasants central, our workers' activities within the Sandinist workers central, in short, the activities of the Nicaraguan working people, who constitute the fundamental basis of this process, will for the first time be publicized throughout the world, in the nonaligned countries and in all structures where these news are disseminated. The Nicaraguan peoples' efforts will thus be truly and positively reported, as will the Nicaraguan people's efforts to reconstruct the country from the ashes and devastation left behind by the genocidal Somozist guard and the Somozist dictatorship.

[Question] What will ANN's stand be at this meeting?

[Answer] We will try to organize a bloc of solidarity with Nicaragua at the information level. We are beginning very modestly, so we need many resources and much cooperation. Therefore we will propose that a bloc of solidarity with Nicaragua be organized. A number of things will be gained from this. We will also ask for greater cooperation with the nonaligned countries' radio broadcasting organizations. [end recording]

CSO: 3010

CARLOS TELLEZ INTERVIEWED BY VENEZUELAN CP PAPER

Caracas TRIBUNA POPULAR in Spanish 26 Oct-1 Nov, 2-8 Nov 79

[Interview with Maj Carlos Nunez Tellez on 21 September in Caracas by Silvia Coronil; passages in slantlines in italics in original]

[26 Oct-1 Nov 79 p 15]

[Text] In Nicaragua the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and the people are closely linked through mass organizations.

In contrast to the past, the Sandinist army is now at the service of the class which is the foundation of our revolution.

We are in a democratic, popular and anti-imperialist stage. Private enterprise sectors will not be affected if they work for what our people need.

Below we present our conversation with Maj Carlos Nunez Tellez, a member of the executive committee of the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. He, along with Ernesto Cardenal, as representatives of Nicaragua, attended the Conference on Solidarity and Exile in Latin America, which took place from 21-27 October in Venezuela.

The interview with the Sandinist leader took place in Caracas on the opening day of the meeting, since he was flying back to Managua immediately to continue working at the great task of reconstruction of a free Nicaragua.

The FSLN, the Army and the People

"In Nicaragua the best way to link the FSLN and the people will be through the creation of national mass organizations which try to organize the different social sectors and permit a decisive influence on the mobilization and education of the masses through this type of organization."

"On the other hand, there is an army composed basically of workers and peasants, whose leadership will eventually be assumed by elements of this class and which is there to serve the revolution, the people and the interests

for which it was created. There is no army in Nicaragua at the service of an exploiting class, as in the past. If it is at the service of any class, it will be that basic class which is the foundation of our revolution."

"As to the form of democratic participation, we must point out that this will come about with the creation of a democratic regime which tries to restore democracy or to teach our people for the first time what democracy is and how it is exercised, because during the entire period of the dictatorship they did not know."

To Socialism?

"We do not want to enter into a theoretical discussion of whether or not we will turn to socialism. To turn to socialism, to re : a with a popular democracy, to establish a bourgeois democracy--these are paths of the struggle which our people must decide. For now we must say that we are in a democratic, popular and anti-imperialist stage."

"If a revolution is a true revolution, it must change the base of the previous system. It must destroy corruption in order to construct the new fatherland. This is violent in the sense that it must be done against the will of a minority--a minority solidly based on economics, with ties to the United States. As democracy is deepened, it must go against those strong economic interests."

How is the Bourgeoisie Reacting?

"In our country, because of the type of dictatorship it had, when the dictatorship was destroyed, the bourgeoisie was hurt, because it was the economic expression of the dictatorship. The bourgeoisie in our country always developed in the shadow of the dictatorship. In addition the dictatorship, at a certain moment, began to become independent of the bourgeoisie and to have its own interests. Thus, just confiscating the wealth of Somozism, which had mixed enterprises with the bourgeoisie, was a blow to the latter."

"In our country there is still a sector which is aware of what has happened, which knows that we are going to be in a new framework, with new rules, and that relations between the government and the private sector will be brotherly if those democratic sectors or the bourgeoisie create jobs, if they contribute to the elimination of unemployment and if they work for the needs of our people."

"The democratic sectors are aware of this fact; they know that our revolution is not a bourgeois revolution; they know that the economic power of the bourgeoisie has been changed and that they must work within these rules."

Contradictions

"If we find contradictions with the more recalcitrant sectors--as without a doubt will happen--if they work for the new norms, we will proceed; if not, we will have to work against them."

"Opposition to the dictatorship," we interrupted, "unites heterogeneous sectors: the bourgeoisie, the church, students, workers. Now, once the antidictatorial victory is consolidated (which is a very different thing) and the government takes a course which is more concrete than simply 'anti-Somozist,' there will be a certain amount of friction, will there not?"

"Our people were not only anti-Somozist...."

"I agree, but I am referring to the bourgeoisie and middle classes which at a certain moment can join the progressive forces to bring down the dictator, but always with a view to having access to power," the reporter noted.

"Indeed, if they had control of the power, this would mean a change in the correlation of forces in our movement. Within the political apparatus of the bourgeoisie, there are certain sectors which begin to vacillate and change from one side to the other. At this time the revolutionary positions are the stronger, and the progressive, democratic and revolutionary sectors have rallied around the choice presented by the government and the FSLN."

Immediate Measures

"What immediate measures have been taken?"

"The first measure was the confiscation of lands in the hands of the Somozists and of idle lands which were under the control of the state but had been abandoned. The principal production efforts are oriented toward coffee. Only 30,000 hectares of cotton were seeded, because the war caused the loss of the harvest. Two basic forms will be implemented in the agrarian reform process: cooperatives and units of agricultural production."

"The cooperatives are farms cultivated by small producers, on which they plant for the country's basic production. The UPAs [units of agricultural production] are large extensions of land which were used for high-yield production under Somoza, where the workers are now participating in production and the technical and human factors are guaranteed them so that the production unit may develop without being broken up, because otherwise its productive capacity is lost."

State Economy

"The big Somozist industries, businesses and lands are being taken over by the state. A large national industry is being implemented here. We expect the state economy to be the pivot of our economy, but that private initiative may also be regulated within predetermined limits, so that the country may produce what it should, and that we may not have, as happened before, production oriented to the needs of a dictator who represents the trans-nationals."

[Text] We want to have relations with the entire world.

Aid is arriving very slowly.

Latin America must defend this revolution.

"We ask that moral support be made concrete in a contribution toward overcoming the economic crisis left behind by Somoza and toward reconstructing the country." These were the words of Maj Nunez Tellez of the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, in our conversation with him during his short visit to Caracas, where he spoke on behalf of Nicaragua at the Latin American Conference on Solidarity and Exile. Indeed, he appeared at the meeting in his olive green uniform and weapon, bringing to mind the appearances of the Fidel in the days of recently liberated Cuba.

We mentioned to the commander that some democratic countries are placing conditions on or withholding aid until they are assured that the revolution will be "democratic," in the sense that there will be elections and other formalities. It gives the impression that a trap is being set: since the United States is not giving all the aid it should, this forces Nicaragua to seek other sources of aid in other, friendly countries. Then, if Cuba and other socialist countries aid Nicaragua on a large scale, the United States will respond: "No. You are socialists; therefore we must condemn you." That is the strategy which is being perceived. What do you people think?

"We are trying to develop trade with all the nations. Now, if we look to the representative-democratic countries, to the countries which say they will respect our freedom, and they refuse to aid Nicaragua unconditionally, then we will look elsewhere, always within the framework of our own principles."

Activate Aid

"Until now, aid in general has been extremely slow. We need material assistance. Moral and political solidarity are not enough, because we must not forget the direction we are taking and our priority task, which is to overcome our adverse economic situation."

"We ask that the moral support which has always been expressed by the Venezuelan people be made concrete."

All the Forces

The reporter remarked to him that one cannot forget the following phenomenon: The moral and political support is coming largely from leftist sectors and from the spontaneity of the people. On the other hand, financial support usually comes from the government sector, which is not very interested in becoming involved with a "leftist" government, according to the puppet logic which governs the ruling class.

"We are not referring only to the government. We are speaking of the activity which must be developed by all progressive forces, because the Nicaraguan revolution is a historical fact for all Latin America, not only for Nicaragua.

"Latin America must defend this revolution."

"Latin America must avoid the precedent of an aggression which may later be used against it."

Unite To Overcome

"If the revolutionary organizations and the people do not show themselves to be as they were in the last days of the tyranny, to pressure obstinate governments into speeding up assistance, the Nicaraguan revolution will find itself isolated, and that will result in their dealing a blow to our revolution, in its failure to consolidate, and another regime like the one against which we have fought will be installed. In spite of all the adversities, we are not willing to abandon the way we have chosen."

"If the revolution suffers an armed intervention, if we find ourselves blockaded, politically or economically, those responsible, in a certain measure, will be the friendly countries who have permitted the reactionary forces to consolidate."

"We are certain that the progressive forces are more interested in a free Nicaragua which continues with its revolution than in a return to a ferocious dictatorship like the one we had and which brought shame to the entire continent."

/"The Nicaraguan revolution is developing, geographically, right beside reactionary regimes which destroy the freedom of their peoples. How does Nicaragua relate to these neighbors? How do you see the explosive situation in El Salvador?"/

"We want to normalize relations with all countries. We are humanly and politically in solidarity with the struggles to establish regimes which will replace those which have been condemned by humanity. It is a historical law and it is a principle of every revolutionary movement."

We Will Not Fall For Provocations

/"You must know, Commander, that part of the propaganda being sent here is making use of the concept of 'exporting' revolution, and it speaks of alleged interference by Cuba and now by Nicaragua in the internal affairs of other countries. That sounds foolish, since the United States has not only been meddling, but directing, through its embassies and offices of the CIA in our countries, actions which are favorable to its own interests."/

"We do not want to become involved in that game nor to enter into polemics of this nature. Our revolution has traced its course and identifies with all the countries and peoples who are trying to free themselves or who have

already done so. That argument about 'exporting' is an old one; it has been around since it was first suspected that the Nicaraguan revolution might be a blow to imperialist domination in Central America, and it is used now as an expedient for holding up aid. But none of that is true. We have never considered exporting our revolution in the classic, seditious sense that the reactionaries usually indicate."

"We are not going to fall for these provocations."

/"Very well, then, what you can't avoid 'exporting,' but in a natural way, is your example for people who are struggling against oppression."/

"Oh, the fact is we did not export that. That is a political, historical and natural phenomenon which is being projected throughout the world. No one can help it if Nicaragua's example is being extended."

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CSO: 3010

PAST, FUTURE ROLES OF NATION'S CUSTOMS DISCUSSED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] In a press conference yesterday morning on the customs system, Jorge Yllescas, expert of the joint customs project of SIECA [Secretariat of Central American Economic Integration], ICAP, UNCTAD and UNDP, stated: "The Nicaraguan customs system was established to fulfill a special function institutionalizing foreign intervention."

"In the 1940's, the customs department was occupied by the United States and administered by a U.S. expert on imports who collected the taxes," Yllescas explained in the conference room of the Centro Banic Nicaraguan Bank.

In his speech "Administrative Characteristics of the Nicaraguan Customs System," he noted that those collections were used to pay our foreign debt to the United States.

He maintained that all the customs laws in our country were written during the years of legislation that inherited the problems of a backward market and the effects of foreign intervention.

"That imported legislation, written for the benefit of the hegemonic power, formed the philosophy of the customs operations," he emphasized.

Yllescas stated that, during the 1960's, there was a new stage in Central American integration with virtues and faults. Nicaragua tried to figure out how to correct the customs legislation.

"Nicaragua was one of the countries to adopt a uniform Central American customs code and a uniform CAUCA-RECAUCA regulation," he added.

He indicated that it was at that time that a more nationalist legislation began to be outlined. However, "because of past corruption, that legislation is in effect legally but not in actuality."

The speaker emphasized that that legislation no longer benefited foreign interests but still benefited the oligarchy.

He continued that, in the 1970's, there was another effort to reorganize the Nicaraguan customs system.

A technical organizational chart was implemented but it was "meaningless and gave a number of prerogatives to one person."

However, "it did not function and could not function."

He warned that the customs department has been one of the most politicized institutions in public administration.

Consequently, the customs director did not perform his duty; he was simply a figurehead. As was common throughout the Somozist system, this director did not have the power to appoint the customs administrators in ports, airports and at the borders.

"Those people were always appointed by a minister or the president," Yllescas stated.

That corruption was not exclusive to our country but existed "in all countries where there are corrupt administrative systems."

The upper levels were formal levels that served as a pretext to justify the administrative corruption that diluted the responsibilities that the customs officials should have had.

"Here there is no customs committee," he noted.

The speaker emphasized that the customs department in Nicaragua traditionally served the interests of the enterprises which have governed this country against the interests of the people.

He indicated that the customs department did not collect taxes correctly. Instead, the customs department was converted into a system of political favoritism that also benefited members of the Somozist party.

He revealed that he had a letter from a former Somozist official, Cornelio Hueck, telling the customs director: "Remember, let the merchandise from the warehouses of those persons who have a membership card in the government party pass free."

The letter added: "Because you are there to win friends for the government, not make enemies."

The customs department was unable to control smuggling and fraud; it favored these vices.

He said that the officials in those positions became rich "without leaving traces" because the "merchandise was passed or used."

Now, with the revolutionary triumph of the masses, the customs department must play a different role than it did under the previous regime.

The customs department must help control Nicaraguan foreign trade and imports and exports.

The customs department must concern itself with proper customs classification of merchandise, not merely eradication of the corrupt policy of the past dictatorial government.

7717

CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

BORGE WARNS AGAINST ENEMIES, VOWS RESPECT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PA151507 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 15 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Certain technicians, bank administrators of the Somozist dictatorship--smooth operators--are stealing our experts. This was stated by Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez at a press conference today.

Commander Borge called on all experts to join the revolutionary process and not to be deceived by the lies of our enemies who are urging them to leave the country and earn a few more dollars. It is at this moment that our experts must show they are true Nicaraguans and regard their integration into the reconstruction process as an honor.

He also referred to existing immigration difficulties regarding visa procedures, noting the problems are gradually disappearing to the point that persons will soon be pleased at the attention they are given by these institutions.

Regarding the penitentiary system he said: At present there are problems which were inherited from Somozism. For instance, he said visits are irregular due to the large number of Somozist prisoners and cramped conditions of the cells built by the Somozists.

Prisoners in our penitentiaries will be integrated to the production process, Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez has announced. The revolutionary people will not maintain parasites for an indefinite period of time. They must work. Commander Borge said, since many Somozists in prison are suffering from venereal diseases, the penitentiary system will establish a health program in coordination with the Health Ministry.

A so-called Murphy in the United States charged we had executed all Somozist prisoners in Nicaragua. Therefore, I recently took several U.S. Embassy officials to the Tipitapa model prison so that they could see for themselves that human rights are respected in Nicaragua.

Abuses have been committed against the people contrary to the will of the Sandinist Front leadership and the Government of National Reconstruction,

Interior Minister Tomas Borge added. For the first time in history freedom exists in Nicaragua and it could be due to this that several militia members are committing abuses which will be corrected immediately. Commander Borge said many persons have been arrested by the Sandinist Front as a result of false charges made by unscrupulous persons. We will not violate the essence of the ideals of the leader of our revolution, Commander Carlos Fonseca, who maintained that above all revolutionaries must show love for their brothers and not mistreat them.

We understand the justified hatred some militia members have toward Somozists, but we must act as true revolutionaries and not mistreat them. He concluded there are black sheep in the revolutionary process seeking to discredit the revolution.

CSO: 3010

U.S. OFFICIALS HAIL EFFORTS TO IMPROVE PRISON CONDITIONS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Nov 79 p 4

[Text] Richard Graham, a member of the human rights section of the State Department in Washington, visited BARRICADA yesterday accompanied by Mayer Nadell, labor secretary of the U.S. Embassy, in order to learn the impressions of the political commission of this newspaper on the situation of human rights in Nicaragua.

Graham is touring Central America after attending the OAS conference in Bolivia; he will remain in Nicaragua for 2 days. The objective of his trip is to contact different sectors of the country, learn their impressions and collect information for the report on the situation of human rights in different countries that will be presented to Congress at the end of January 1980.

So far the American said he met with the commander of the revolution and minister of interior, Tomas Borge, with the CPDR and other sectors but he did not want to give his opinion on human rights in Nicaragua "until the study is over." Nevertheless, he commented that he felt Commander Borge had made a "good attempt" to improve conditions for prisoners and bring them to trial as quickly as possible.

CIDH Might Come

Graham also reported that the CIDH [International Human Rights Committee] of the OAS might come to Nicaragua at the beginning of 1980 in response to an invitation from our OAS representative at the Bolivia conference.

The State Department representative asked about our opinion on the practice of journalism in Nicaragua and the comments of the IAPA. We responded that the General Communications Media Law is a historic conquest of the people, particularly the journalists, which fully

guarantees freedom of the press in Nicaragua, insuring the right of the people to be informed and the necessary guarantees for journalists to practice their profession within the revolutionary process. We also told him that that law was written with the assistance of the UPN [Union of Journalists of Nicaragua] and, therefore, the IAPA demands that the law be repealed are totally inappropriate.

7717

CSO: 3010

'EL PUEBLO' CONDEMNES TORTURE AS CRIMINAL INJUSTICE

PA260046 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 19 Nov 79 p 2 PA

[Editorial]

[Text] Since we understand all those really interested in helping eliminate torture from Nicaragua--a practice to which Commander Tomas Borge recently referred--are obliged to denounce every related abuse, we are preparing a special edition that will include numerous complaints of revolutionary militants and common citizens who have been tortured during recent arrests.

A few days ago we said we opposed the practice of torture, even in the case of Somozistas. We oppose torture not so much for moralistic reasons, but because we feel sooner or later such a practice would be aimed at the people and the militant workers and revolutionaries. Torture forges unscrupulous and despotic people who, inebriated by their job--which is that of enjoying the damage inflicted on those who fall into their hands--will want to continue enjoying this practice in the future.

We said torture transcends, and contradicts the interests of the working class, which has been called on to build a world without injustice. It is one thing to sentence a criminal and another to vent one's fury on him and begin to enjoy his suffering. The class hatred of the proletariat is not aimed at perpetuating a regime of terror, but at building a new society free of terror. The proletariat hates its enemies and the chains oppressing it because it wants to build a world without chains or executioners. Its hatred is therefore confined to neutralizing and eradicating that which opposes its interests. This should not lead to practices that generate new enemies.

The evidence confirms that torture is not practiced exclusively on Somozistas. It is also practiced on citizens who have made other mistakes and on revolutionary militants who have been arrested.

Just as Commander Borge publicly brought forth the problem of torture by elements whom he described as "blackbirds." We shall now publish the testimonies we referred to at the beginning of this editorial.

We will publish the testimonies of those affected and will try to include specific data on who the torturers were.

We know there have been fake executions, that militant workers have been beaten up, that revolutionary prisoners have been taken to Cuesta del Plomo (where the national guard used to take its victims) and forced to inhale poisonous gases, and so forth. This paper will continue to defend the interests of the majority, the freedom of the masses and the revolution.

CSO: 3010

LAW TO NATIONALIZE INSURANCE FIRMS ENACTED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Oct 79 pp 7-8

[Text] The Government of National Reconstruction has decreed a new law nationalizing national insurance enterprises and creating the Nicaraguan Insurance Institute.

According to that law, insurance contracts issued by foreign firms will continue in effect until they expire but the sale of new insurance is prohibited.

Following is the complete text of the new law.

Communique No. 24

To the people of Nicaragua

The Information and Press Office of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction reports the following to the Nicaraguan people.

LAW of Nationalization and Creation of Nicaraguan Insurance Institute

Following is the complete text of the law.

The Government Junta of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua,

In use of its prerogatives,

Decrees

The following law of nationalization and creation of the Nicaraguan Insurance Institute.

Nationalization of the Insurance System

Article 1. The national insurance enterprises are nationalized. The transfer of the shares of the insurance corporations from the present shareholders to the state will be done through the Ministry of Law upon publication of the present decree.

Price of Shares

Article 2. The price of the shares to which the above article refers will be the book value according to an audit that will be done based on generally accepted accounting practices and regulations of the Superintendency of Banks and Other Institutions.

Payment with Government Bonds

Article 3. The shares will be paid for with government bonds that will yield an annual interest of 6½ percent, payable yearly after maturity computed from the date of publication of the present decree, with maturity in 5 years. Their holders can use them to pay financial or fiscal obligations to the state. The state can cancel the bonds through payment in cash at any time before maturity.

Foreign Insurance Enterprises

Article 4. Insurance contracts issued by foreign insurance enterprises or their branches will continue in effect until the expiration of the contract or its maturity; any sale of new insurance is prohibited. They will be subject to the regulations of the Superintendency of Banks and Other Institutions. While the insurance contracts remain in effect, the foreign insurance corporations or their branches must continue the guarantees, reserves and provisions of the General Law of Insurance Institutions.

Insurance Activity Reserved for State

Article 5. Signing insurance contracts as insurer and contracting reinsurance as conveyor, concessioner, reconveyor or reconcessioner are reserved exclusively for the state as is intermediation in such contracts. The activity of insurance agents and agencies will be subject to regulation.

Sanctions for Violation of Article 5

Article 6. Every natural person who individually or as a member of a board of directors or manager of an establishment or corporation that violates the above article will be punished in accord with the penal laws.

Prohibition Against Contracting from Foreign Enterprises

Article 7. It is prohibited for any natural or legal person to contract insurance from foreign enterprises as follows:

- 1) Personal insurance when the insured is in Nicaragua at the time the contract is signed;
- 2) Insurance on goods transported from Nicaraguan territory to foreign territory or vice versa when the risk pertains to persons residing in Nicaragua. Credit institutions will not grant credit when insurance is purchased in violation of this clause;
- 3) Insurance of ships, airplanes or any other type of vehicle against maritime or transportation risks when those ships, airplanes or vehicles have Nicaraguan registration or are owned by persons residing in Nicaragua or doing business in the country on a permanent basis;
- 4) Credit insurance when the insured is subject to Nicaraguan legislation;
- 5) Liability insurance for events that occur in Nicaraguan territory;
- 6) Insurance for other damages from risks in Nicaraguan territory.

Sanctions for Violation of Article 7

Article 8. Every natural person who individually or as a member of a board of directors or manager or partner of an establishment which violates or tries to violate the above article will be punished with a fine of 10,000 to 50,000 cordobas imposed by the Superintendency of Banks and Other Institutions and payable to the treasury. The establishment can also be closed, depending on the case, without voiding the contract.

Creation of Nicaraguan Insurance Institute

Article 9. The Nicaraguan Insurance Institute, an autonomous institute that will be called "the institute" in the present law, is created as a legal person with its own patrimony and the ability to acquire rights and contract obligations. It will be in charge of contracting and administering insurance in Nicaragua.

Duration and Residence

Article 10. The institute will have indefinite duration and reside in the city of Managua with the right to establish offices and branches inside or outside the republic.

Institute Successor to Nationalized Enterprises

Article 11. The institute will be successor to all the personal and real property, acquired rights and contracted obligations of the insurance enterprises nationalized by the present law.

Initial Capital

Article 12. The initial capital of the institute will be all the patrimony of the insurance enterprises nationalized by this law.

Guarantee of Operations

Article 13. The operations of the institute will be guaranteed by its initial capital, patrimony and reserves and also by the full guarantee and responsibility of the state.

Executive Council

Article 14. The Nicaraguan Insurance Institute will be administered by an executive council appointed by the Executive Branch. It will consist of a president, vice president and between five and seven directors.

Determination of Initial Capital

Article 15. The executive council of the institute will inventory and evaluate the shares and determine the liabilities so that the comptroller general of the republic can determine the total amount of the initial capital.

Prerogatives and Duties of Executive Council

Article 16. The prerogatives and duties of the executive council are:

- 1) To appoint the general director, assistant director, auditor and assistant auditor;
- 2) To agree on the policy and operations of the institute;
- 3) To review and approve the budget of wages and expenditures for each fiscal year as well as special budgets;
- 4) To examine and approve the institute's monthly financial statements;
- 5) To dictate internal regulations and other operating norms of the institute;

- 6) To exercise any other prerogative that corresponds to it in accord with the law or which is not specifically attributed to another organization of the institute;
- 7) To inspect at any time, individually or as a group, the divisions, departments and sections of the institute;
- 8) To approve the institute's annual report;
- 9) To suggest to the Executive Branch bills or amendments concerning insurance which it feels are appropriate.

General Director

Article 17. The executive council will appoint a general director who will be in charge of the administration of the business of the institute, according to law and the instructions that he receives from the executive council. He will be in charge of the execution of the agreements signed by the council and the hiring and firing of institute personnel.

Legal Representation

Article 18. The general director will be the legal representative of the institute and has general powers of administration. He will need authorization from the executive council in order to:

- 1) Buy, sell or encumber real property;
- 2) Compromise or deal with arbitrators, no matter what the amount of the negotiation may be;
- 3) Waive or accept waivers in any court;
- 4) Write any new reinsurance contract or fundamental changes in the conditions of existing ones, except for optional reinsurance.

The executive council will set standards for the general director, through the stipulation of a set of general prerogatives, for everything related to reinsurance contracts, stock sales, investments and other transactions that it feels are necessary for the good operation of the institute.

Requirements for Members of Executive Council or General Director

Article 19. The requirements to be a member of the executive council or general director are:

- 1) Be Nicaraguan and reside in the country;
- 2) Be older than 25;
- 3) Have broad knowledge or experience in insurance;
- 4) Be a person of recognized conduct, integrity and moral reliability.

Impediments for Members of Executive Council or General Director

Article 20. Impediments for being a member of the executive council or general director are:

- 1) Relatives of the chief or chiefs of the Executive Branch within the fourth degree of consanguinity or second degree of affinity and spouses or those who have the same relationship with members of the Executive Council and spouses;
- 2) Members or officials of a branch of the government;
- 3) Directors or managers of banking and financial institutions or any other organization under the supervision of the Superintendency of Banks and Other Institutions;
- 4) People who have been found guilty of crimes.

A member of the executive council who, at any time, has any of the mentioned impediments will automatically be dismissed from his position.

Prerogatives and Duties of General Director

Article 21. The general director will be in charge of the administration of the institute, in accord with the law and instructions from the executive council. He will also have the following duties:

- 1) To study and present matters to the executive council;
- 2) To grant special powers to officials when necessary for the progress of the institute and to grant general judicial powers with the prerogatives that he feels are necessary;
- 3) To establish administrative regulations and standards for the efficient management of the institute;
- 4) To present to the executive council a proposed annual budget for wages and expenditures and special budgets and to supervise their strict compliance;

- 5) To present to the executive council for approval the monthly financial statements as well as statistics and reports that should be made known for proper supervision of the institute;
- 6) To hire and fire employees and officials who are not appointed by the executive council;
- 7) To prepare the draft of the annual report.

Responsibility of Executive Council and General Director

Article 22. Without effect on other sanctions of the members of the executive council and the general director in accord with the law, they will be personally, and as a group, liable for all the losses caused by actions or resolutions in violation of legal provisions. Only those who voted against the matter or those who were not present at that session will be exempt from this liability. The additional responsibilities to which this article refers will be determined within 5 years after the deed occurs.

Assistant Directors

Article 23. The executive council will appoint the assistant directors that it feels appropriate. They will take the general director's place in his temporary absence and will have the prerogatives and duties that the executive council and the general director give them. The assistant directors must have the same qualifications as the general director.

Supervision

Article 24. The institute will be under the supervision of the Superintendency of Banks and Other Institutions which will make sure that its actions are in conformity with the provisions of the law as well as the standards and regulations in effect.

Supervision and Control

Article 25. Internal supervision will be done by an auditor and assistant auditor appointed by the executive council. The auditor will report to the executive council periodically on the results of his work. The auditor and assistant auditor must have the qualifications to be general director and also be certified public accountants.

Normal Operation

Article 26. All the officials and employees of the insurance institutions must remain in their jobs and carry out their duties with complete loyalty to the institute and the state.

Publication of Annual Balance

Article 27. The institute will publish its financial statements annually.

Fiscal Year

Article 28. The fiscal year of the institute will begin and end with the calendar year.

Deadline to Submit Regulation of Present Law to Executive Branch

Article 29. The executive council will present to the Executive Branch, within 6 months after its appointment, a regulation for approval in accord with the present law and the insurance practice.

Temporary Application of Commercial Code

Article 30. Relations between the insured and the institute will be governed by the pertinent provisions in the General Law on Insurance Institutions and the Commercial Code until the insurance law is dictated.

Repeal of Other Laws

Article 31. Laws and provisions that are opposed to the present decree are repealed.

Effect

Article 32. The present law will go into effect today, from the time of its publication by any communications medium, without regard to its subsequent publication in the DIARIO OFICIAL.

Given in the city of Managua on 16 October 1979,
Year of National Liberation,
Government Junta of National Reconstruction

The above is the transcription.

16 October 1979,
Information and Press Office of the Government of National
Reconstruction

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CSO: 3010

BAYARDO ARCE, TIRADO PRAISE CASTRO'S AID AFTER CUBA TRIP

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Nov 79 pp 1, 10

[Text] A mission from the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FLEN), headed by Commanders of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano and Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, reached various agreements with the Cubans last week. Under these agreements, the Cuban government and people will send immediate aid to meet the urgent needs of the Sandinist People's Revolution.

In a press conference, Tirado and Arce reported that they had attained agreements in the areas of health, education, fishing and construction. All these sectors have received high priority, since they will help solve the problems of housing, health, education and production that face the Nicaraguan economy.

Cuban Teachers Arrive

Immediate educational aid began today with the arrival of the first 100 teachers (of a total of 1,200), who will be partially financed by Cuba. While the Cuban government will pay them a wage, our country has agreed to provide their food and shelter.

This weekend the two Commanders of the Revolution met with the Cuban teachers, who said that they will travel to Nicaragua in order to work under the guidance of the Sandinista People's Revolution, to serve the interests of that revolution.

The Cuban government offered to provide for these purposes as much assistance as it could, in accordance with Nicaragua's needs. The commander in chief of the Cuban Army himself, Fidel Castro, insisted that Cuban aid should at no time serve as competition for Nicaraguan teachers, doctors or professionals, stated Arce.

Health

Cuba also offered to send 1,000 doctors to meet the immediate needs of the population; as in other cases, this will not result in a loss of foreign reserves for Nicaragua. Wages and upkeep for the doctors will be shared by the two governments, just as with the teachers.

Of the total number of doctors promised, 140 have already arrived here. The doctors will also help in the literacy campaign.

100 More Days of Milk

Another important achievement of the FSLN mission to Cuba was the extension of the powdered milk shipments. Cuba's first commitment to send 20,000 pounds of milk for 100 consecutive days was extended for another 100 days.

Fishing

The mission reached important agreements concerning the fishing industry. Cuba will loan 10 fishing boats, including their crews, to be put immediately to work in utilizing our marine resources.

At present, activities revolving around shrimp, fish, prawns and other seafood have come to a halt, because the Nicaraguan fleet was used by the Somoza followers for their escape.

These 10 boats will provide the impetus for resuming production in the fishing industry. Experts will also be sent to the country to train Nicaraguans.

With regard to cargo transport, a 2-year lease will be signed for a 10,000-ton cargo ship, or for two 5,000-ton ships, depending on what Nicaragua needs.

Thus, the goods waiting in our ports will begin to move, and a great deal of assistance will flow into Nicaragua.

It was also reported that the crew on the ship will be mixed.

Training of Nicaraguans in these jobs will begin immediately.

Road Construction

Cuba agreed to provide further assistance in the form of technical aid to the National Construction Industry. The government is now holding several construction firms expropriated from Somoza followers.

To help in these efforts, 100 pieces of construction equipment will be sent from Cuba, including bulldozers, power shovels, etc. They will be used particularly in the construction of roads, health centers and hospitals.

The mission, headed by Arce and Tirado, was intended to create a framework of cooperation which would help us to overcome some of the problems we face at this time. These difficulties will only be solved with the help of all Nicaraguans, joining together in production and organization.

In this sense, Cuba has joined the effort wholeheartedly; in addition to the above-mentioned aid, it has offered technical assistance in poultry raising, forestry, sports, publishing, communication systems, and culture.

No one could accuse us of being subservient or submissive in accepting Cuban aid. Other nations have helped, but not as much as the Cuban people. They are giving this aid subject to the needs of Nicaraguan leadership, interests and programs.

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CSO: 3010

NICARAGUA

FIRST CONTINGENT OF CUBAN TEACHERS ARRIVES

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Nov 79 p 5

[Text] The first part of the Augusto Cesar Sandino contingent, made up of 100 Cuban teachers, was welcomed yesterday noon by authorities of the National Reconstruction Government, representatives of the Nicaraguan Educators Association (ANDEH), and the general population. The teachers seemed to be happy to be in Nicaragua, and everyone who was interviewed expressed a desire not to return home until the Literacy Crusade is completed.

Companero Sergio Ramirez, representing the Government Junta, stated: "For us this is one of those dates that make up the chain of events in our Revolution. When the triumph of Sandinist arms became known, there was a lot of talk about international solidarity. We have received such solidarity from different parts of the world. In some cases, that solidarity--to be frank--fell short of the Nicaraguan people's expectations. But the solidarity we have received from the people and government of Cuba has never fallen short."

"In the most remote areas of Nicaragua we have found Cuban doctors. Our brothers are working under the most difficult, limited conditions. When one of those dissonant voices that are always raised in other countries in the name of 'overseeing' our Revolution asks us if we would also accept doctors of other nationalities here in Nicaragua, we answer that of course we would accept them, under the same conditions we have accepted our brothers from Cuba: with no strings attached.

"These comrades have come to take up their work here under the most difficult of circumstances, suffering all kinds of hardships, in the most remote areas; and if doctors from any other country want to come and do the same work, also without pay, we would be willing to receive them," said Ramirez.

"Now we are welcoming this first part of the contingent of Cuban teachers. We know that ever since Comrade Fidel mentioned the possibility of their coming on the occasion of 26 July, many people raised their hands asking to go to Nicaragua. We know that there has been a great deal of enthusiasm, and that you come to work under the same conditions as the doctors, during the most difficult part of our Revolution. But while it may be the most difficult stage, it is certainly not the least beautiful stage."

Cuban Teachers Deliver

A teacher, speaking on behalf of her Cuban comrades, said: "We are a little nervous, but quite happy at the reception the Nicaraguans have given us, the children as well as the teachers and the people in general.

"Everything we have said about our desire to do what we came to do, regardless of conditions, wherever the Nicaraguan government needs us, we will make a reality. We will go where we are needed. We will go bearing in mind the oath we took before coming here: We Cuban teachers will deliver."

Then the Cuban comrades sang their contingent's anthem. At the airport, in front of everyone, they sang: "We are the contingent of the hero Sandino. We are the vanguard of the Revolution. We come to Nicaragua with a great goal, to bring literacy to all of the people."

Also participating in the welcoming ceremony were the following comrades: Minister of Education Carlos Tunnerman, and Professor Bruno Gallardo of the Nicaraguan Educators Association (ANEN). Later, that organization held a luncheon at the Costa Brava Restaurant.

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CSO: 3010

HISTORICAL INSTITUTE OPENED, RESEARCH GOALS EXPRESSED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Nov 79 p 10

[Text] "Our government does not repress; it stimulates," were the words used by the vice-rector of UNAN (National Autonomous University of Nicaragua), Julian Corrales, to define the current program of the government. He made this statement during the ceremonies marking the opening of the institute where the Carlos Fonseca Amador Historical Research Committee will work.

Minister of Culture Carlos Aleman, who will be in charge of the Historical Research Committee, said that the goal will be to delve into the true history of Nicaragua, the history made by the people—not based on an interrelation of different historic figures. Thus, it will be a popular history. It is people who make history, but only when they take power can they write that history. During the inaugural ceremonies, Carlos Aleman stated that man is a subject of history. The task of this institute will be to learn the roots of the economic structures of the past which were financed by imperialism, in order to have a better understanding of our present, and to prepare for the future.

The vice-rector of UNAN compared the past with the present. In the times before the Triumph, UNAN could not carry out research, because it had no funding. Furthermore, any attempt on the part of students or professors to learn the true history of Nicaragua was repressed, even violently, by the government. That history was considered dangerous to the government's interests. Now the historical research program is a joint effort between the government and UNAN. People can only write their true history when they hold the reins of power.

Companero Harold spoke on behalf of the Sandinista Army, giving a brief biography of Carlos Fonseca Amador, after whom the institute was named. He saluted the mothers of fallen heroes Julio Buitrago and Julian Roque, who had been invited to the event as special guests.

German Romero, representing the Historical Research Committee, explained how this project came about. It was the result of a concern on the part of our own people, who feel the need to know more about themselves after so many years of feeling that their image and past had been falsified by foreign economic interests.

Along with the institute, a gallery of heroes and martyrs was inaugurated, as well as an exhibition of Sandinista publications by Sandinistas in exile or in hiding, photographs of Sandino, and some objects from the era of the war that the General of Free Men waged against the Yankees.

This committee will include comrades Thelma de Robles, for the Ministry of Culture; Salomon Delgado, for the Historical Research Committee, and German Romero, for the UNAN, among others.

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CSD: 3010

TUTORIAL CENTER FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS FORMED

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Nov 79 p 7

[Text] The creation of the Tutorial Center for Minors is now a reality in the new Nicaragua. Its objective is to give proper protection to our young victims of the vices and damage of an unjust, oppressive and dependent society.

The Government Junta of National Reconstruction recently decreed amendments to the tutorial law for minors, making this the exclusive jurisdiction of the Ministry of Social Welfare. The objective is to discover all the abnormal situations of minors and take charge of their protection and social rehabilitation as well as the direction and administration of all the centers for minors.

The details and functions of the center were announced at a press conference by: companera Lea Guido, minister of social welfare; Lourdes Vargas, legal adviser; and Felipe Sanchez, director of the Tutorial Center for Minors.

Lea Guido referred to the obsolete Tutorial Court for Minors created under Somoza in 1973; it was under both the judicial branch and the JNAPS which never functioned.

Projects

Referring to the projects of the Tutorial Center for Minors, Lea Guido stated that four more centers will open in 1980 with their respective houses of observation which will be set up in the sectors or zones where there are higher incidences of children with abnormal behavior.

The first step has been taken with the endorsement of the Sandinist popular revolution. It will be consolidated with the help of the mass organizations and organizations of Sandinist children, according to Minister Guido de Lopez.

The project includes the need to create programs where attention is given to children with other problems like extreme poverty, neglect, drug addiction, etc. They deserve the help of the state based on biological, psychological, educational and social studies which will diagnose the abnormal situation and the tutorial treatment that the child should receive.

Through the creation of the Tutorial Center for Minors, juvenile delinquents or children with abnormal behavior will not be subjected to jail, as occurred under Somozism, where they can learn bad habits. Instead, they will be given proper treatment for real integration into the new society.

Personnel

The tutorial center will have qualified personnel--three social workers, a sociologist, a pediatrician and a psychiatrist--who will be in charge of giving the proper care to the minors.

The staff will also work in close relationship with the Sandinist police in order to review the cases of minors now in prison to transfer them to the centers and houses of observation.

Role of Sandinist Children

The children of the Luis Alfonso Velazquez Flores Association will play an important role in the Tutorial Center for Minors since they will be an active part of the work to reincorporate problem youths. The Sandinist children will set a good example and the problems of the minors can be studied and analyzed while they are participating in different games and activities prepared by the children's association.

The Tutorial Center for Minors is already operating in the old offices of JNAPS behind Bautista Hospital in this capital. Parents or citizens who know of cases of children with behavior problems can submit them to that office where they will be given proper attention.

It is the duty and concern of our revolution to protect the welfare of our children, putting them on the right road, since they are the pillars on which the responsibility for deepening our revolution will rest in the near future.

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CSO: 3010

CST URGES END TO OPPORTUNISM IN STATE INSTITUTIONS

PA262306 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 26 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Through its organizational council, the Sandinist Workers Central has issued a statement firmly supporting the document issued last week by the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate on the need to end the opportunism, abuse of power and bureaucratism which are still evident in some state institutions. The CST stated that the workers should be the best watchdogs for insuring the document's implementation. Here are more details by newsman Abel Calero at CST headquarters:

[Begin Calero recording] Here is the statement issued by the Organizational Council of the Managua branch of the CST in reply to the latest communique issued by our vanguard, the FSLN:

Brothers, receive our firm and combative revolutionary greetings and Sandinist embrace. We also announce that we are fulfilling the tasks of our Sandinist people's revolution. The organizational council, which includes the delegates of the unions of our class organization, supports the public criticism levied by the national directorate of our vanguard, the FSLN. The FSLN wants to eliminate from its ranks all the defects, corruption, outrages and abuses which characterized the infamous exploitive regime. It issues a fraternal and vigorous call to the unions so they will devote themselves to the urgent task of joining the revolutionary process by eliminating from our path the trash which imperialism and its local lackeys throw through bribes and flattery. We should also eradicate opportunism. It is a practice that will harm the national reconstruction government through squander and waste.

Our unions must participate in the drafting of an orderly economic plan which will enable us to eliminate the speculation, misery and hunger which threatens our combative people. Our unions must sweep away the opportunism evident in some ministries and financial institutions where some officials dance to the tune of the money offered by imperialism in its effort to destabilize our technical and administrative cadres.

Our unions should struggle now so we can soon eliminate the high unemployment rate. To strengthen our organization we must increase production so we can lay the material and economic foundations that will enable us to obtain our definitive independence.

We should struggle so our representatives to the organizations and the boards of directors of enterprises will protect the interests of the revolution which are our interests. The worker who does not fulfill this task is acting incorrectly and should be immediately removed as a representative since he does not respond to our interests and is not behaving as a member of our class.

Workers, you should be alert. You should be the eyes and ears of the revolution. Increase production to smash the counterrevolution. This message is for workers and the people in general.

Organizational council of the CST, Managua Branch. [end recording].

CSO: 3010

PHARMACY STUDENTS DENOUNCE IMPERIALIST MANEUVERS

PA250127 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Nicaraguan pharmacy students have denounced an imperialist maneuver against Nicaragua concerning medicine shipments. They have also announced that together with the mass fronts they will launch a major national campaign in connection with this.

Students at the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua's Pharmacy School have said our current medicine shortage is nothing but an imperialist maneuver aimed at foiling our revolutionary process.

On the basis of this charge, the mass fronts have decided to join in launching a major national campaign based in Leon, where the most affected pharmacy schools--which are seen as capable of partially solving this problem--are located.

Imperialism, the enemy of revolutions throughout the world, has sought to interrupt our revolutionary process and organizations. In order to do this it has begun blocking our purchases of medicine, which constitutes our most pressing need. [passage omitted]

CSO: 3010

JUNTA, HEALTH WORKERS DISCUSS HOSPITAL PROBLEMS

PA250130 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpt] Directors of the Federation of Health Workers [FETSALUD] and members of the government junta and the Sadinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate met to discuss a number of topics connected with the hospital problem. The announcement that \$25,000 worth of reagents for hospitals were purchased yesterday in Costa Rica, the disclosure that it has been discovered that medicine intended for the people is being sold in markets and the news that socialist countries will supply us with raw materials for our pharmaceutical laboratories were among the topics discussed.

A group of FSLN members, government junta delegates and health officials held a broad dialog yesterday afternoon with the FETSALUD directors, who presented an accurate picture of hospital needs and irregularities in both Managua and the departments.

Deputy Health Minister Juan Ignacio Gutierrez spoke at the meeting about the steps currently being taken to quickly solve all of the health sector's problems. He added that most clinics have already been visited and that a number of emergency programs have been implemented. According to him, 1.5 million cordobas are being spent every month to finance each hospital. He also said all needs will be satisfied by the 1980 budget, which the Finance Ministry is currently studying. [passage omitted]

CSO: 3010

WORKERS TAKE OVER MANAGEMENT OF FIRM

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 6 Nov 79 pp 1, 10

[Text] The workers union of Ocal Distributors ended its first week of administrative management of the enterprise with a 15-percent increase and a noticeable decrease in costs. More than 70 workers, for the first time in their lives, had the responsibility of managing an enterprise and are demonstrating that they can do it.

This situation occurred when Carlos Reinaldo Lacayo and Cesar Augusto Lacayo, general manager and sales manager respectively, were arrested for investigation by order of the G-2. The enterprise was without managers and, because of the indecision of the remaining people with power of decision who were not arrested, the union decided in a general assembly to take charge of the enterprise to prevent its closing.

The new administration council has five members from the governing board of the union and four other members. This measure was taken to protect the union rank and file who would be unemployed if the enterprise was closed.

Management Ability of Workers

The workers are demonstrating that they are fully capable of managing the enterprise with all its responsibilities. Nevertheless, the suppliers question that they can succeed.

This small problem does not seem to be too serious and the workers of Ocal are sure they will solve it.

Ocal's clients have totally supported the workers. Even some compañeros who were expelled in 1978 because of a strike have shown their support for the union and its decision. They see it as the realization of what they could not achieve.

Ruth de Lacayo, majority shareholder of the enterprise and president of the board of directors, wants to be included in all the decisions that are made. The workers feel that they are the ones who really know the internal functioning of the enterprise and that the union has the power of decision. Nevertheless, it seems that this problem can be solved since Mrs de Lacayo seems interested in cooperating for her own benefit.

If Lacayos Return

The investigation of the Lacayos is still open and it is not yet known how this matter will end. If they do return, the enterprise would be returned to them without any problem. To avoid confusion, the workers noted in the accounting books the day that the Lacayos were arrested. The union is sure, however, that there will be some repression by the management because it will believe that this decision is an abuse by the workers. The workers can demonstrate that, under their management, complete internal control of the enterprise has been maintained and good use has been made of funds. Naturally, the workers have not lost sight of the possibility that, if the Lacayos return, they will still participate in the decisions of the enterprise.

According to a letter, the Attorney General's Office intends to investigate the enterprise. The workers have not done this because they understand that this is not their job. The official who will be in charge of reviewing Ocal's previous accounts is companero Alfredo Sanchez Alegria.

Future Plans

The Lacayos' fate is not yet known but if they are slow to return, the workers are already preparing some plans for the future. The first measure in the medium term would be to stop importing products that are also produced in Nicaragua. Then they would try to carry out a joint project so that products that are not manufactured here but can be made here to avoid a flight of currency.

In all their statements, the workers show themselves to be perfectly qualified to manage their enterprise as Nicaraguans.

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CSO: 3010

RADIO SANDINO URGES VOLUNTEER WORK FROM STATE EMPLOYEES

PA242245 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA

[Excerpts] Are state workers behaving like true revolutionaries? The Atabal Sandinista [name of newscast] asks all government workers this question. In most government institutions, most workers leave their jobs at 1600 or 1700 without delay. Some workers leave even earlier. They do not care about the work they are carrying out since it is left for the next day. They do not give a single extra minute to the state, the revolution or the people. This attitude is cause for concern since it shows that companeros who behave in such a way are not truly aware of the revolutionary process we are undertaking in Nicaragua. We have carried out the revolution to change Nicaragua, to eliminate exploitation and to end misery, hunger and ignorance. [passage omitted]

We need to change Nicaragua. However, that change will not occur magically. It will be achieved to the extent that all Nicaraguans--listen well--to the extent that all Nicaraguans contribute their maximum efforts to the tasks of the revolution. The revolution has been and will continue to be the result of the people's work. Government workers who are part of the people and who are paid by the people have the obligation of contributing their energies to this great cause. Many gave their lives, cannot we give a little extra time at work? The slogan is to work without schedules, to work to our utmost capabilities. [passage omitted]

The companeros who work for the state should know that each minute that they contribute voluntarily is not for the personal benefit of anyone. Instead, it is to benefit the entire country. A revolution will not advance with a huge number of government workers who yield even less than what is established in their respective contracts. [passage omitted]

Before 19 July, it was practically a disgrace to say that one was a government worker. As Latin American revolutionaries have indicated, the revolution rescues man's dignity. The revolution has rescued the dignity of all Nicaraguans, including many sectors. An outstanding example is the government sector. It is now an honor to be a government worker. It is an opportunity to serve the people. The time that we are asking for today is both a

challenge and a privilege. It is a challenge because we have to work as no other generation has done to respond to the challenge of carrying out the revolution. It is a privilege because our descendants will always remember our work today. Let this serve as a criticism of those government workers who refuse to contribute their maximum efforts without schedules. Let this also serve as a stimulus so that we will all participate in the great mission of transforming Nicaragua into the fatherland where all workers can live in peace and justice.

CSO: 3010

BLACK MARKET DOLLAR SPECULATION SOURCE OF CONCERN

PA201421 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 79 PA

[Text] Black market speculation with dollars is reaching an unbearable level. Although the official exchange rate for our currency is 10 cordobas for \$1, the dollar is being quoted at 16 and 17 cordobas on the black market--the coyote field.

There are more coyotes [speculators] in Managua every day. Nobody knows where they are coming from but each day there are more. Of course this means that every day more dollars come into, and go out of, the country illegally.

Our authorities are concerned over this situation because these dollars are often spent on superfluous articles using precious foreign exchange. It is a well-known fact that our government has a foreign exchange crisis because Somorism left the national treasury empty. At present we need dollars to buy medicines, agricultural machinery, fertilizers and insecticides, to increase production, and to buy food for our people.

For this reason it is unfair for persons to be hungrily speculating with this currency. In this revolution much patriotism is needed and at this moment to be patriotic means that if dollars are brought from abroad, they should be taken to a bank, which now belong to the state, where they will be exchanged for cordobas.

You can be sure these dollars will be used to remedy some of our many problems, regardless of how small the contribution is. On the other hand, if a person sells these dollars to the coyotes, they in turn will sell them to another person who, without a doubt, will want to take them out of the country. Therefore we would lose this foreign exchange and we need it. The dollar black market is hurting our economy. In our revolution such opportunism must not be allowed.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

NICARAGUA JOINS MULTIFER--Nicaragua was exempted from paying the annual dues all members of the recently created Multinational Fertilizers Corporation [MULTIFER] must pay, Luis Lacayo reported. Lacayo, who represented Nicaragua at the meeting held in Cuba to form the corporation, said this decision was reached due to Nicaragua's economic situation. [Begin Lacayo recording] After announcing its formal participation in the 4th Congress, Nicaragua was officially admitted as a member of the Fertilizers Action Committee. Because of its economic situation it was exempted from paying its annual dues for 2 years--at approximately \$7,000 per year. Once it became a member of the MULTIFER corporation, Nicaragua should have put up approximately \$100,000 to \$120,000 as the initial capital each country must guarantee on signing the agreement. However, Nicaragua was granted 4 years to put its initial capital. Since MULTIFER is expected to achieve high profits, Nicaragua probably will not have to pay any cash to become a member of the corporation. So far, eight countries have signed the agreement: Mexico, Cuba, Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, Peru, Venezuela and Guyana. The corporation's headquarters will be in Panama. It will hold its first meeting from 14-18 January 1980. [end recording] [Text] [PA220002 [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA]

ATC POLITICAL SEMINAR--The First National Seminar of the Farmworkers Association [ATC] was inaugurated Monday afternoon. The purpose of the seminar was to make a more definite analysis of the national political situation and of the tasks demanded by the present situation. The seminar was attended by the national executive committee and the departmental executive committees. The seminar marked the beginning of the ATC's permanent political training. The first part of the seminar was attended by Commander Carlos Nunez. He inaugurated the seminar named after Jorge Vogl and said the recently murdered Companero was a great ATC supporter. His efforts helped turn the ATC into a truly representative instrument of the workers. His efforts also helped to wage the determined struggle against the dictatorship on national level to end the repression against the peasants and farmworkers. [Excerpt] [PA212243 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 Nov 79 p 1, 5 PA]

SANDINIST CARLOS PEREZ ARRESTED—While he was getting out of his car to open his small business in Section C, No. 35 of the Managua Commercial Center, Mr Carlos Alberto Reyes Perez was captured by six members of the Sandinist army and taken to the Ajax Delgado police headquarters. His son, Gelman Reyes Gonzalez, reported that this occurred on Monday at 0830. He said he is worried about his father since those who arrested him did not give reasons for the arrest. He added that his father owns the store, El Cocal, located at the aforementioned address. He also said that as his father was being taken away, he told his secretary he would call her; she never received the call. Businessman Reyes Perez lives in El Cocal neighborhood in Masaya and is coordinator of the Sandinist Defense Committee in that sector. [Text] [PA212325 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Nov 79 pp 1, 10 PA]

NEW AGRARIAN REFORM ADVISER—Tegucigalpa, 21 November (ACAB-EFE)—Honduran Rigoberto Sandoval Corea, former director of the Honduran National Agrarian Institute (INA), has been appointed agrarian reform adviser by the Nicaraguan Sandinist junta. Sandoval Corea, one of the most controversial individuals in Honduras, resigned from his post because he felt the Honduran military government had distorted the agrarian reform process and turned it into a program that favored landowners. Following his resignation, the former INA director returned to a high-ranking FAO post in Rome which he had left temporarily. Sandoval Corea will advise the Sandinist junta as an FAO official through an aid program for the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute. Sandoval Corea directed Honduras' agrarian policy during a convulsive period in Honduran agriculture characterized by clashes between large landowners and peasants (1968-1976). [Text] [PA212246 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1743 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA]

COFFEE PRODUCTION UP—State coffee plantations are producing more coffee than expected. It has been proven that cooperatives can produce more. It has been said that the new cooperatives implemented by the agrarian reform are lowering the quality of coffee harvesting and processing. This is absolutely false. It was momentarily thought that much of the coffee crop was going to be lost. Some estimated the loss would be as high as 20 percent. However, we are now receiving more coffee from state plantations than was expected. State institutions are fully prepared to harvest, process and sell our coffee. The facts will prove what we are saying for the enjoyment of all those who sympathize with our revolutionary process. [Text] [PA212229 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA]

TAX REVENUE INCREASES—The Managua Reconstruction Junta Treasury collected a total of 3,433,156 cordobas in taxes in October, treasury director Wilfred Hernandez told BARRICADA. "Our people's revolutionary awareness is increasing constantly. They are aware that the National Reconstruction Government needs funds to benefit all Nicaraguans," Companero Hernandez said. He said the payment of taxes has increased since September, when the Managua Reconstruction Junta collected 3,262,693 cordobas. He said friends of the administration did not pay taxes during the former regime. However, now everyone will have to pay without exception. For example, Luis Valle Olivares signed

tax exemptions for 4.7 million cordobas in 1977, and Orlando Montenegro granted exemptions for 6 million cordobas in 1979, he said. [Text] [PA152343 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Nov 79 pp 1, 10]

EXPROPRIATED TRACTORS—In Leon Department, over 160 tractors that formerly belonged to Somozists have been confiscated by the state for use in Sandinist agricultural communes in coordination with the Leon Agrarian Reform Institute. The tractors are being repaired in Leon workshops. A survey is underway to determine how many tractors were left in Leon by the former exploitative landowners. [PA171183 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA]

MILK EXPORTS BANNED—Managua, 16 November (ACAN-EFE)—The Nicaraguan Government has banned powdered milk exports and has announced that 1,500 tons of this product will be imported from New Zealand shortly to satisfy demands. It has also been announced that milk prices will be reduced from 3 cordobas (\$0.30) to 2.85 cordobas (\$0.285) per liter. The state now controls 15 percent of the milk industry, which was formerly controlled by Somoza family and several national guard officers and bankers. [PA190329 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2133 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA]

CORRUPT JUDGES DISMISSED—There are officials in the judicial branch who do not seem to realize we are going through a revolutionary process in which honesty and impartiality prevail rather than any attitude common to the former regime. In the past few days four judges were dismissed by the Supreme Court of Justice which found them guilty of irregularities (frequently committed during the Somozist regime. Other judges will also be dismissed this week. a Supreme Court source disclosed. The fees and other illegal charges of a corrupt system which we thought had been left behind are still demanded by some judges and many secretaries of the courts. Roberto Arguello Hurtado, president of the Supreme Court of Justice, said the court has the power to annul any appointment or dismiss an official for corruption. [Text] [PA201334 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Nov 79 PA]

RED BRIGADE ROBBERY—Leon—Four individuals armed with hunting rifles robbed Rafael Sandino Ramirez in his home. The assailants identified themselves as member of the Red Brigade, enemies of the bourgeoisie. They were wearing fatigues. They demanded money from Sandino Ramirez, a former dean of the pharmacy school, but he told them all he had were checks. They left taking his wife's purse with them. [PA150429 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Nov 79 pp 1, 10 PA]

ILLITERACY STATISTICS—Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman has said that over 50 percent of the Nicaraguan population over 10 years of age is illiterate. The minister said a recent census revealed that over 800,000 individuals over 10 years of age are illiterate. However, he explained that some 200,000 persons have volunteered to work in the anti-illiteracy campaign. During the campaign, he added, all elementary and high schools and some schools of the university will be closed to allow teachers, students and parents to participate in the anti-illiteracy campaign. [PA192235 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 19 Nov 79 PA]

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT TRAINING COURSE--The first seminar for residents of Managua who want to learn to handle agricultural machinery and train other personnel began today. These courses, provided by the Nicaraguan Agrarian Institute, will be given on three levels over a 2-month period. Cuban Agricultural Engineer Jose (Ribel) Espinoza and Peruvian teacher Hector Jenaro will cooperate with Nicaraguan experts in training these first tractor operators. Some 30 percent of those attending these seminars will be women. [PA192235 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Nov 79 PA]

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS UNITE--Nicaraguan medical, engineering and architectural, odontological, agricultural, engineering, legal, microbiological, clinical, chemical, veterinarian, public accounting and pharmaceutical organizations have created a federation in order to strengthen their respective organizations, promote the professional improvement of their members and promote the participation of Nicaraguan professionals in solving national problems. [PA160058 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Nov 79 PP 2, 3 PA]

NEWSMEN CENSURE RADIO ANNOUNCER--The Managua Radio Newsmen's Union [SRP] censured and condemns the openly counterrevolutionary journalism being conducted by Oscar Leonardo Montalvan, who calls himself the man of the thousand [hombre del mil] on the Radio Mil newscast, in which our people are being politically disoriented. During a meeting held yesterday afternoon, the SRP agreed to issue a communique condemning this type of journalism, which is totally at odds with the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people. The SRP also agreed to ask the Union of Journalists of Nicaragua to purge its ranks by expelling elements such as Montalvan, who have dedicated themselves to undermining the prestige of the revolution. The SRP communique will be circulated within a few hours. [Text] [PA251644 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA]

SOMOZIST SYMPATHIZER IN GOVERNMENT POST--A Somozist lawyer who was run out of Jinotepe, where he held a post in the revolutionary government, is now holding an even higher post here in Managua. The charge was made by the Jinotepe Neighborhoods Council in a letter to Commander Tomas Borge. He is Cesar Vega, a well-known Somozist sympathizer who drew three salaries during Somoza's regime. This man was made a revenue administrator in the revolutionary government. However, because of pressure from the Sandinist defense committees, which are aware of his activities, he was fired from the post. An influential friend of his gave him a more important job. This time, he was appointed supervisor of revenue offices across the nation. The letter also mentions the name of another influential person, sadly remembered in Jinotepe because of his Somozist sympathy, who is now holding a post in the income office. [Text] [PA251536 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA]

YOUTH LITERACY CAMPAIGN--The most important immediate task of the Nicaraguan youths is aid in the literacy campaign which will begin in March 1980, said Maria Fonseca, secretary general of the 19 July Sandinist Youth, in Berlin. The Nicaraguan youth leader visited the GDR to establish contacts with the free German youth. [Text] [PA231928 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA]

LAUNCHING OF TOURISM DRIVE--Managua, 22 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government has launched a tourist offensive aimed at interesting Nicaraguans living abroad and foreign tourists in the realities of "the new Nicaragua." As a first step, Interior Minister Tomas Borge recently announced the approval of a number of measures aimed at facilitating entrance into and departure from the country to all Nicaraguans who have lived abroad for at least 1 year. These facilities include a visa to enter Nicaragua and return to the country of residence without further paperwork in this capital. "We want our conscientious compatriots to come and observe the scope of the revolution, its achievements in only 4 months and its policies which directly benefit the people within the framework of a cleansed public administration. We want them to return and join in the general effort to reconstruct our fatherland." Nicaraguan Tourism Institute (INT) official Sergio Cabrera told this agency today. Raul Mayorga, who is responsible for tourist promotion at INT, is heading a six-person delegation in which various travel agencies and hotels are participating. The group left today for Mexico and major U.S. cities, where most Nicaraguans live. The group is carrying a "tourist letter" explaining the facilities of the "Christmas and New Year vacation plan" to visit Nicaragua, which stresses the guarantees available for 1-month stays and the peace and tranquility that exist in this Central American nation. [Text] [PA230435 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2218 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA]

LEON WELCOMES CUBAN TEACHERS--The Nicaraguan city of Leon this weekend accorded a massive and enthusiastic welcome to Cuban teachers of the Augusto Cesar Sandino contingent. The teachers participated in a popular parade organized in their honor. Representatives of student and mass organizations accompanied an enthusiastic crowd at the parade organized in their honor which sang revolutionary songs and carried placards and Cuban and Nicaraguan flags. A big public rally followed in which leaders of the Sandinist Front and mass organizations and a Cuban teacher spoke. The Cuban teacher expressed gratitude of the group of teachers for the welcome accorded them by the people of the heroic city. [Text] [FL261120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Nov 79 FL]

POLICE GRADUATE 500 TRAINEES--Five hundred more policemen graduated this morning at the Walter Mendoza School, Sandinist National Police press officer Companera Yadira Baez has reported. Of these, many will be assigned to patrol duties, others to protect banks and the rest will control traffic in the capital and the rest of the nation. The Walter Mendoza Police School will continue to train more patriotic companeros. Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and minister of the interior, addressed the graduating class: [begin recording] [in progress]...The dreams of Carlos during those difficult hours of the struggle. How he would have enjoyed seeing you, with your new uniforms and smiles. How our brother would have enjoyed seeing so many youngsters, some almost children, parading before his sweet

blue eyes. How certain he would have been--as we are--that this revolution is irreversible, that there is no force in the world capable of destroying it. How he would have felt this absolute confidence in victory and in the future, absolutely assured that here in our country, even if foreign forces could come here and destroy our country, they will never succeed in conquering our people. [end recording] [Excerpt] [PA241417 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA]

SAFE-CONDUCT REQUEST--Venezuelan Ambassador to Nicaragua Guillermo Yepes Boscan sent a note to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry yesterday requesting a safe-conduct for former military man Miguel Blessing Urroz, who has been in asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy since the victory of the Sandinist revolution. He was director of the former military academy. In the note, the Venezuelan ambassador indicated that the safe-conduct is being requested since the Venezuelan Government has thoroughly studied the Somozist henchman's request for asylum. Miguel Blessing Urroz is the only refugee in the embassy for whom a safe-conduct has been requested since the other 81 persons in the embassy have the status of provisional refugees. [Text] [PA242349 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA]

MEDICINE PRODUCTION CAMPAIGN--A popular meeting, to be known as the Mauricio Diaz Muller Medicine Production Campaign, will be held this afternoon at 1600 at Juan Jose Quezada Liberation Plaza in Leon. The campaign will begin in that city and will be extended throughout the country at a later date. This activity is being sponsored by the university's pharmacy school students in Leon, where medicine will be manufactured despite the blockade sponsored by the most reactionary sectors of U.S. imperialism. The major purpose of this campaign is to strongly protest the actions of reactionary U.S. imperialist sectors, who are blocking our medicine imports through American transnationals. The companeros of the university's pharmacy school in Leon need the help of all Nicaraguans to manufacture medicine and prevent a high mortality rate among our people due to a lack of necessary resources. [Text] [PA232252 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA]

CIVILIAN WATCH OFFICES CLOSURE--As a result of studies conducted by the Sandinist national police, civilian vigilance offices will be closing soon. Numerous offices of this kind, where salaries are paid to civilians who carry out vigilance duties, now exist. Attempts will be made to train the citizens now holding these jobs as long as they meet the moral prerequisites. [Text] [PA241418 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA]

FIRST ARMS RECOVERY--Operation Sandinist fist was carried out in Chinandega on Saturday to control individuals who had weapons without documents. The operation began at midnight on Saturday and lasted 24 hours. Approximately 400 weapons of various calibers were recovered in the operation. Citizens replied to the call to turn in the weapons. The operation included the area up to the Honduran border. The operation was very successful. [Text] [PA240420 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Nov 79 PA]

OFFICIALS VISIT CHONTALES--Serbio Ramirez Mercado, member of the National Reconstruction Government junta; Commander Luis Carrion, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front national directorate; and officials of various ministries and autonomous entities visited Chontales department over the weekend to discuss ways of solving the problems and needs of the communities of the region. The companeros visited the towns of La Libertad and Santo Tomas, where they were greeted warmly by residents. We have come to La Libertad after our people took one of their most important steps: the nationalization of the mines, Sergio Ramirez said. He said La Libertad mine will begin operations next month with 80 workers. He said Peruvian and Mexican brothers have come to Nicaragua to provide their technical cooperation in opening the mines. [Text] [PA240124 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Nov 79 PA]

SOLDIERS ARRESTED IN SOMOZIST'S DEATH--Managua, 23 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Six members of the Sandinist Peoples Army (EPS), whose identities have not been released, have been arrested pending investigation of the death of former national guard Col Julio Fonseca Talavera. Fonseca Talavera was a commander in the Atlantic zone during Anastasio Somoza's regime. He surrendered his garrison without firing a shot at Sandinist forces last July. Official spokesmen said an agreement had been reached between Colonel Fonseca Talavera and members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front that guaranteed his life. However, the national guard officer was killed later. In a statement deploring the incident, Interior Minister Tomas Borge admitted that the agreement to guarantee Fonseca Talavera's life had not been kept. Amelia Navarro de Fonseca, widow of the dead Somozist official, has requested permission to exhume the body and lay it to rest somewhere else. [Text] [PA232244 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1846 GMT 23 Nov 79 PA]

POLITICAL ADVISER FOR SPORTS--In the Sports Section of BARRICADA, we received a note from Professor Horacio Bravo F. in which he expresses his concern for the political training that should be given to each one of the athletes who represent our country in international athletic competitions. Professor Horacio Bravo says that sports, and of course athletes, should have a social and political aspect, in accordance with the postulates of our Sandinista People's Revolution. Professor Bravo goes on in his note to say that the Nicaraguan Sports Institute should have a political adviser who would develop, oversee and guide sports policy, and that each Sports Federation should have someone in charge of political-cultural matters. Finally, Professor Bravo says that the cultural-political adviser should have the responsibility of disciplining the youths who represent our country abroad. This person should also help them solve personal problems that might arise under any circumstances. The political advisers would strengthen sports in Nicaragua, and help project to the world a positive and true image of the progress of our revolution, stated Professor Horacio Bravo F. in concluding his note. [Text] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Nov 79 p 9] 8926

NEW SANDINO COINS--Managua 16 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan central bank will issue a coin with the likeness of Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino, according to Alfredo Alaniz, general manager of the bank. The reverse side of the coin will be dedicated to the occupation of the National Palace in Managua which occurred in August 1978. The coin will weigh one troy ounce, and a quantity of 4,400 coins will be minted at the rate of 400 per year.

The exact design and gold content of the coin are still under discussion. The central bank also announced the issuance of 100 cordoba bank notes, and plans for the issuance in the near future of 500 and 1,000 cordoba notes are underway. [PA202054 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Nov 79 PA]

COFFEE HARVESTING HELP SOUGHT--Due to a manpower shortage in the northern zone and the need to harvest the entire crop, the Nicaraguan Coffee Enterprise [ENCAFE] is asking the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] and Rural Workers Association [ATC] to organize teams of experienced individuals to work in those sectors where the crop could be lost if not harvested in time. The affected sectors are San Juan del Rio Coco, in Madriz Department; Wiwili, Quilali, Tumurra and El Jicaro in Nueva Segovia Department; La Rica, Pantasma and El Cuat in Jinotega Department; and El Tuma, Rancho Grande and Rio Blanco in Matagalpa Department. [Text] [PA160441 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Nov 79 PA]

AID FOR COFFEE WORKERS--In the production development process, coffee cultivation is actually one of the most important exports of the national economy. A large percentage of the cultivated lands in Nicaragua are dedicated to coffee production. For example, Carazo, Matagalpa and Jinotega are all coffee-producing departments. Thus, coffee production in our country's current economic crisis is a mainstay for Nicaragua's development and progress. However, when speaking about production and economic development based on coffee cultivation, we must not only measure production and view results; it is also necessary to consider the working conditions of the coffee pickers. They are truly the base and pillars of the national economy. One of the principal problems is the lack of trade unions. If any exist they are not functioning as they should for lack of political guidance. Trade union organizations must get organized now. The workers will begin to get organized through the Farm Workers Association [Asociacion de Trabajadores de Campo--ATC], not because any leader will organize them, but because they will go to San Marcos or Diriamba to receive political and organizational training. The basic problem of these workers now is food. Management is seeking to circumvent the problem by giving the workers 50 cents more than their regular pay. This is deceiving because 50 cents is not enough to meet their food expenses. If the farm workers are not receiving social benefits and are not covered by the Labor Ministry laws, production only benefits management, and management grants no benefits or profits to the farm workers. It only gives them enough to eat so they can continue working. This not only cuts production, but also constitutes a setback to our revolutionary process. [Excerpts] [PA152115 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 6 Nov 79 p 6 PA]

BUDGET FIGURES RELEASED--The budget approved for the final trimester of 1979 is 1.366 billion cordobas. National reconstruction government officials have approved this budget to meet the country's priority needs during the months of October, November and December 1979. [as heard] According to Deputy Finance Minister Companero William Hupper, the emergency budget for this period was prepared and ratified by the 23 entities comprising the central government. It has been established that 995 million cordobas will be used for basic emergency expenditures and investments and 371 million to cover basic expenditures and investments for national reconstruction. [Text] [PA170256 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Nov 79 PA]

'LA PRENSA' REASSERTS SUPPORT--Managua, 21 Nov (AFP)--The director of Managua's LA PRENSA, the country's main independent newspaper, reasserted its support of the Sandinist revolution today. The statement referred to insistent speculations regarding internal problems in the newspaper. According to reports, there was a conflicting situation in LA PRENSA when eight newsmen demanded that the newspaper's directors define their attitude toward the Inter-American Press Association resolution issued during its last assembly held in Canada. The resolution asked the Sandinist government to abolish the press law existing in Nicaragua and questioned the freedom of the press in the country. Chamorro said today that reports of internal problems in the newspaper because of this matter come from external sources that try to give a false image of freedom of the press in Nicaragua to the detriment of the revolution. Newsmen Xavier Chamorro, brother of the deceased Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, said he will not permit confrontations with the Sandinist revolution, which LA PRENSA has given vital support. He said the Sandinist revolution put an end to the worst evil existing in Nicaragua, the Somozist dictatorship. [Text] [PA220346 Paris AFP in Spanish 0240 GMT 22 Nov 79 PA]

CSO: 3010

CAPITAL FLIGHT INCREASES IN LAST TWO MONTHS

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 1 Nov 79 pp 1-25

[Article by Bernardo Fischer]

[Text] Despite the reduction in imports, the flight of foreign exchange has persisted, increasing from \$260 million in July to \$1.09 billion in September.

The disparity in interest rates has not only caused this outflow of financial resources but has prevented the inflow of foreign capital.

Despite the reduction in imports recorded during the current year, the difference between domestic rates of interest on the one hand and those of the international banks has caused the flight of capital from Venezuela to increase sharply during the past 2 months.

This was one of the reasons for the decision of the board of directors of the Central Bank of Venezuela [BCV] to change the interest rates prescribed for commercial banks.

The formula used in establishing the interest rates on term deposits (12 percent plus 3 percent) was chosen by the nation's supreme monetary authority as a means of increasing interest rates without violating the so-called Anti-Usury Law, which mandates a ceiling of 12 percent on bank interest.

According to sources close to the Central Bank of Venezuela, sales of foreign exchange by the commercial banks remained stable in recent months despite the fact that the amount of foreign exchange expended for imports had been reduced. This situation has resulted from the flight of foreign exchange caused by the attractive interest rates offered in the world markets.

In the months of June, July, August and September of the present year, sales of foreign exchange were as follows (figures in millions of dollars):

<u>Months</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Financial Services</u>	<u>Remittances</u>
June	2,628	962	991	358
July	1,828	929	260	390
August	2,742	1,004	902	352
September	2,567	875	1,090	343

It will be noted that the total sales of foreign exchange have remained stable despite the fact that total imports for September were \$229 million (983 million bolivares) less than the corresponding figure for August. Simultaneously with this decrease in imports, however, the outflow of capital from Venezuela in the form of the so-called "financial services" increased substantially during the past 2 months, from the \$260 million recorded in July to \$1.090 million recorded in September (almost five times the figure for July).

Sales of foreign exchange to cover financial services totaled \$248 million in September 1978: one-fourth the corresponding figure for September 1979.

Experts of the Central Bank of Venezuela point out that this flight of capital has two aspects: the capital outflow properly speaking, and the problem resulting from the fact that because of the interest rates that prevailed in Venezuela until only recently, the inflow of capital into our country has been much smaller than before. Banks have preferred to place their deposits where they can obtain a higher return.

It is explained that the extremely sharp increase in interest rates (especially in the United States) is the result of governmental measures designed to halt the decline of the dollar and increase liquidity with a view to preventing intensification of the inflationary spiral in the U.S. economy.

Equalization of domestic interest rates with those established by the international banks will enable Venezuela to obtain new capital and retain its own capital, although in the view of the BCV experts there should be a continuing revision of domestic rates in order to prevent the sale of foreign exchange from again being destabilized as a consequence of the increase in the cost of living.

These experts contend that despite the newly authorized increase, the percentage of interest allowed is still less than the current rate of inflation.

To cite a concrete example, the average saver finds that in real terms his capital and assets are depreciating in value because of the inflation. This tends to discourage saving, with the consequent reduction in funds available for investment.

For their part, the banks reported an increase in July of 24 percent in their past-due obligations (that is to say, the debts owed the banks) over the figure for the corresponding month of last year.

In July 1978 these past-due obligations of the commercial banks totaled 2.8 billion bolivares whereas 1 year later they totaled 3.704 billion bolivares.

This circumstance has caused the commercial banks to be more cautious in making loans during this period of economic recession, despite the new interest rates.

10992

CSC: 3010

BRIEFS

REDUCED BALANCE OF PAYMENTS--As a result of the increased revenue that Venezuela will obtain from its petroleum exports, together with a substantial increase in the value of nontraditional exports, it is estimated that as of the close of 1979 there will be a balance of payments deficit of \$480 million. This figure contrasts with the preliminary estimate--of \$3 billion--made 1 year ago, a calculation which did not take into account the sharp increases in petroleum prices that occurred during the first half of this year. The most recent estimates (developed by high-level governmental entities) as to the probable behavior of these economic variables show first of all that the total value of exports for 1979 is projected at 55.334 billion bolivares (\$12.898 billion) compared to an estimated total value of imports of 50.039 billion bolivares (\$11.664 billion). The resultant difference between exports and imports represents a surplus in the trade balance of 5.295 billion bolivares (\$1.234 billion). Since the "balance of services" will show a deficit of \$3.235 billion, however, transfers will also represent a deficit of \$383 million and "current transactions" a deficit of \$2.384 billion. On the other hand, the category "nonmonetary capital" will show a surplus of \$2.864, and the final balance of payments will accordingly show a deficit of only \$480 million at the close of 1979. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 31 Oct 79 p 1-17] 10992

1980 OIL REVENUE--The estimates of public revenue from petroleum for 1980 have been made by the Ministry of Finance on the basis of a 10 percent increase in the average price of the hydrocarbons exported during the current year. Specifically, the average price of the petroleum exported in 1979 will be \$16.52 per barrel and the estimated average price for 1980 will be \$18.17, representing an estimated increase of \$1.65 (7.09 bolivares) per barrel. It has also been estimated that a total of 720 million barrels of crude and refined products will be exported in 1980, equivalent to an average of 1,972,600 barrels per day. At the estimated average price of \$18.17 (78.13 bolivares) per barrel, this will represent a total revenue of approximately \$13.082 billion (56.253 billion bolivares). It is also pointed out that according to the figures included in the draft national budget, the revenue earned by the petroleum industry from petroleum exports in 1979 will amount to \$12.357 billion (representing an increase of 42 percent over the corresponding figure for 1978) and in 1980 will be \$13.082 billion (representing an increase of 6 percent over the corresponding figure for 1979). [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 31 Oct 79 p 1-17] 10992

ALTERNATE STEAM INJECTION--Maracaibo, 31 October (Special correspondent)-- MARAVEN is producing approximately 150,000 barrels per day of crude from approximately 1,500 wells in its fields on the Bolivar coast--wells in which the alternate injection of steam has been employed. This information was disclosed by MARAVEN engineers Oscar Rodriguez and Fernando Puig in their presentation at "VI Petroleum Days" entitled: "Evaluation of the Results of the Project for the Alternate Injection of F-7 Steam." MARAVEN currently operates a total of 20 active alternate steam injection projects and three pilot test projects, comprising a total of 1,500 wells into which 20 million tons of steam has been injected. MARAVEN has been carrying out thermal operations on the Bolivar coast since 1957 in its fields that contain extra-heavy crudes of less than 14 degrees API. Evaluation of the results of an alternate steam injection project on the Bolivar coast presents very distinctive characteristics that make it possible to determine the production policy for each project, increase the amount of petroleum recovered, and systematize the development of overall planning for the exploitation of the heavy crudes of the region. [Text] [Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 1 Nov 79 p D-9] 10992

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